



# Weekly Report

*the authoritative reference on Congress*

WEEK ENDING OCT. 23, 1953

VOL. XI, NO. 43 -- PAGES 1251-1278

State By State Analysis Of...

## 1954 SENATE, GOVERNOR RACES

PAGES 1251-1262

O'Konski Letter And Logan Law .... PAGE 1270

Who's Who In New Jersey Election .... PAGE 1269

Townsend Plan Strategy .... PAGES 1266-1267

On Federal Bench It's...

DEMOCRATS 3 TO 1

PAGE 1263

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*The Only News Bureau Exclusively Devoted To Congress*



# your congress this week

**Chalk Talks** and scrimmages kept Republicans and Democrats in trim for the 1954 Congressional Bowl. President Eisenhower declared he will root from the sidelines, avoiding direct intrusion in state and local campaigns. Meanwhile, a CQ scouting report indicated that 16 of the 35 elections which will decide Senate control next year will be squeakers.

In two 1953 campaigns expected to affect 1954 battles, Paul Troast, Republican candidate for New Jersey's governorship, was attacked for befriending an extortionist, and Independent Vincent Impellitteri was tossed off the New York mayoral ballot. A Presidential advisor's suggestion that TVA be sold to private interests recharged the power controversy. Two labor leaders lambasted GOP economic policies.

## On The Farm

Political pitchforks flew at Secretary of Agriculture Benson. Sen. Young (R N.D.) led the assault, demanding Benson's resignation. The Secretary determined to ignore "rabble rousers and demagogues," and the President defended him.

Mr. Eisenhower said politicians are more upset than farmers about agriculture problems. Young disagreed, calling Administration policies a political millstone in the Midwest.

The House Agriculture Committee heard mixed testimony from Midwest farmers on flexible vs. rigid price supports. Members predicted the Committee will approve the latter during the 1954 session.

Farmers will continue to suffer from the "squeeze" between low prices and high costs in 1954, Agriculture Department forecasters said.

Twelve governors agreed on a drought-relief plan envisaging a degree of state self-help.

## Probers

After finding no "public offense defined by federal statute," the Justice Department dropped its probe of Sen. McCarthy's (R Wis.) finances and his activities in the 1950 Maryland Senate campaign.

McCarthy reported an investigator had obtained from a scientist in Germany evidence of spying at the Army radar center at Fort Monmouth, N.J.

These stories are summarized from CQ's regular Weekly Report. For pages with more details, check Thumbnail Index, p. iii, inside back cover.

Chairman Mundt (R S.D.), investigating the 1944 transfer of occupation currency printing plates to Russians, said testimony showed a "pattern of espionage."

The Senate Internal Security Subcommittee reported ties between Russia and U.S. Communists in the UN.

A witness charged that Nicaragua, Chile, and Ecuador contribute to high costs of ocean transportation by discriminating against American ships.

Sen. Potter (R Mich.), who has been probing atrocities in Korea, said the U.S. should outlaw the Communist Party. Rep. Clardy (R Mich.) agreed.

A scientists' committee graded the Bureau of Standards "superior," but reported a "tragic" decline in basic research due to emphasis on weapons development and inadequate funds.

## Without Portfolio

Rep. O'Konski (R Wis.) urged South Korean President Rhee to free anti-Red prisoners of war. Some observers thought he had violated a 1799 law, never enforced, forbidding unauthorized attempts to influence foreign nations' policies in disputes with the U.S.

## Arms

President Eisenhower called a conference of mayors on civil defense.

Sen. Malone (R Nev.) complained that too big a portion of the defense stockpile is bought abroad.

The Senate Armed Services Committee undertook an investigation of atomic defenses.

Work is starting on a reactor to produce industrial power, the Atomic Energy Commission announced.

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## SENATE OUTLOOK FOR 1954

**Odds With GOP, History With Democrats, As Politicos Plot Campaigns:**

**35 Senate Seats At Stake -- 22 Held By Democrats, 13 By Republicans**

Republicans and Democrats already are warming up for the 1954 election contests. Both parties have held political rallies in the past two months emphasizing the importance of the upcoming elections. And they are scheduling more.

The sides are almost evenly matched in the Senate and the House. Leaders in both parties believe that the 1954 Congressional elections will affect the political chances of each party in 1956. The control of both houses of Congress in 1954 is the key to winning the White House in the next Presidential election.

The big prizes at stake next year are 35 Senate seats, 34 governorships and 435 House seats. These figures will be higher if Hawaii or Alaska or both are admitted as states before the 1954 election.

In this report Congressional Quarterly has made a survey of the chances of each party in the 1954 Senate contests. The gubernatorial contests also are included in the state roundup (page 0000). CQ will survey the chances of control of the House in a later report.

### PARTY BREAKDOWN

Republicans now hold nominal control of the Senate, although Democrats have a one-vote edge. The membership breakdown by party is:

47 Republicans  
48 Democrats  
1 Independent

Until the death of Sen. Robert A. Taft (R Ohio) on July 31, Republicans held numerical control of the Senate by one vote. Gov. Frank J. Lausche (D Ohio) on Oct. 12 appointed a Democrat, Mayor Thomas A. Burke of Cleveland, to fill the vacancy. Both Lausche and Burke made it plain that the appointment was not calculated to upset GOP control of the Senate.

Burke said on Oct. 16 that he will vote to continue Republican control if the issue comes up in January. Sen. Wayne Morse (I Ore.) also said on July 31 that he will vote with the GOP, which he deserted in 1952, to organize the Senate. The Republicans have the vote of Vice President Nixon (R) in reserve in case of a tie to insure continued GOP control of the Senate.

But it is an uneasy arrangement, and one which could shift because of deaths.

### 16 CRUCIAL CONTESTS

On the basis of the seats in contest, Republicans appear to have the advantage in the upcoming Senate race. The Democrats hold 22 seats at stake in 1954, while the Republicans have only 13 seats up.

Twelve of the Democratic seats are unlikely to change party because they represent predominantly Democratic states: Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas and Virginia.

Republicans have seven seats at stake likely to remain GOP: Kansas, Maine, Nebraska, New Hampshire (two), Oregon and South Dakota.

This leaves 16 Senate contests on which will decide control of the Senate. The Democrats now appear to have the edge in six of the contests, in Colorado, Iowa, Minnesota, New Mexico, West Virginia and Wyoming. The Republicans appear to have the edge in three Senate races: California, Idaho and New Jersey.

At the present time really tight races are shaping up in seven states. Democrats control the doubtful seats at stake in Delaware, Illinois, Montana and Ohio. Republicans control those in Kentucky, Massachusetts and Michigan.

But as the number of seats at stake favor the Republicans, so history favors the Democrats. Only once since 1930 has the minority party failed to gain seats in the Senate in off year elections. In 1934, the midterm election after the Democrats took over the White House and Congress, they picked up 11 seats to increase their Senate majority. But that was the only non-Presidential year that the GOP minority failed to gain seats during the Democratic rule.

The gain of the minority party in the midterm Senate elections from 1930-50 was as follows:

1930	8D
1934	-11R
1938	5R
1942	11R
1946	12R
1950	5R

President Eisenhower got the largest number of votes ever received by an American President. But the votes for the GOP Congress trailed far behind. Election percentages (CQ Weekly Report page 658) show that the President generally outran the GOP nominees in the Senate, Congressional and gubernatorial contests. Those who "liked Ike" did not necessarily want a Republican Congress, or a Republican governor.

President Eisenhower carried 14 out of the 16 states in which the 1954 election will determine control of the Senate. He did not carry Kentucky and West Virginia, but he ran well. But in these 16 states, the voters elected Democratic Senators in Massachusetts, Montana, New Mexico and West Virginia. They elected Democratic governors in Michigan, Ohio, and West Virginia.

The National Republican Committee headed by former Rep. Leonard W. Hall (R N. Y.) believes its job in 1954 is to get out the vote and to try to persuade the people who voted for Eisenhower in 1952 to "like the GOP" in 1954.

#### REPUBLICAN STRATEGY

There are several ways in which they plan to accomplish this goal.

1. They are looking for strong Senate candidates. In every state in which they have a chance to pick up a seat, the Republicans are casting about for candidates with the greatest political appeal to carry the party banner in 1954.
2. They are planning to persuade the voters that the President must have a Republican Congress to help him carry out his program in Washington. Their "pitch": Vote the straight GOP ticket in 1954. Ike is a team player. Vote for his "team." If you don't vote for all of the members of the team, Ike may be short-handed, a handicap he bears today.
3. They are counting heavily on the President to help elect "his team" in 1954, although it is not clear what role he will play. He has appeared at most of the big Republican rallies to date, but has not taken the same strong partisan line that he took during the 1952 campaign. He said Sept. 30 that he does not plan to take a personal part in any state contest, for that is not his job. Rather, he said, it is up to him to lay down a sound program of accomplishment to which all Republican candidates can point with pride.
4. Republicans are going in heavily for organization work, with special appeals to independent voters, women, young voters and minority groups. The Citizens for Eisenhower organization was revamped in July to aid in the 1954 GOP campaigns by making special appeals to the independent voters.
5. Party leaders are making movies, tape recordings and other promotional material available to Republican organizations throughout the country to build up the GOP Congressmen seeking re-election. Similar

material will be available to boost GOP contenders not now in office.

Republican strategy received a jolt Oct. 13 when Arthur L. Padrutt, an experienced state senator who campaigned to stand "four square behind Ike," lost a special election in the Ninth Wisconsin district to a Democrat. The Republicans worked hard and spent considerable money in the campaign. Yet for the first time in the history of the district it elected a Democrat, Lester R. Johnson to Congress, and by a substantial 56.4 per cent of the vote.

#### FARM ISSUE, PATRONAGE

Mainly a farm and dairy area in west central Wisconsin with some industry around Eau Claire, the district has been held in the past by Progressives and Republicans. Johnson's victory was chalked up to lack of enthusiasm and even general discontent with the Administration's farm program in particular and other policies in general, and to dissatisfaction among farmers with Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson.

Padrutt said Oct. 14 that no Republican could have carried the district. A number of Republicans in Congress, including Sens. Karl E. Mundt (R S.D.) and Milton R. Young (R N. D.) maintained that the election showed the Republicans must drop Benson and continue high farm price supports.

To compound this headache, patronage problems have stymied Republican pre-campaign organization work in several states. This intra-party scrapping is due primarily to splits which developed during the 1952 struggle between the Eisenhower and Taft forces. The squabbles have been so bitter in Oklahoma and West Virginia, for example, as to bring most patronage there to a stand-still.

Both states have Senate races in 1954 while Oklahoma has a gubernatorial contest as well. Party leaders are pessimistic about GOP chances in both, because of intra-party friction.

#### ADVERSITY UNITES DEMOCRATS

The Democrats accustomed to a majority role, had to readjust following their defeat in November. But they did not spend much time licking wounds. Instead they united in adversity and are now on the offensive against the GOP. Their strategy shapes up as follows:

1. They are getting their own house in order. Democratic National Chairman Stephen A. Mitchell and House Democratic Leader Sam Rayburn of Texas are leaders of a drive to mend the long-standing split between the Northern and Southern wings of the Democratic party -- a split which in the past has almost fragmented it. The Mason-Dixon line was bridged and the peace pipe smoked by rival factions at a harmony rally in Chicago on Sept. 14-15. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 1169).
2. They are attacking the Republicans particularly on issues such as farm prices, drought relief, public power and "big business" control of government. Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.), who is himself up for re-election in 1954, charged at the Chicago rally that the GOP administration had "embarked on a give-away, throw-away, sellaway program." The attacks to date have centered on the GOP rather than on President Eisenhower.



The Democrats won the special election in the Ninth Congressional district in Wisconsin by making a vigorous campaign on these issues and appealing to farmers' concern about dropping farm prices.

3. The Democrats are conducting a series of regional rallies designed to build up Senators seeking to hold their seats and other Democratic contenders; to strengthen the state organizations; to capitalize on "name" speakers like former President Truman and Adlai E. Stevenson, the 1952 party Presidential nominee; to raise money to wipe out their deficit and to shore up a fund to finance the 1954 campaign.

4. They entered into a new publishing venture in June by putting out a monthly magazine known as the Democratic Digest which sells for 25 cents a copy. It disseminates the Democratic point of view and pokes fun at the GOP administration and its internecine fights. The Democrats say it is their answer to "the one-party press" about which they complained during the 1952 campaign.

5. They are aiding and abetting labor leaders irritated by events which led up to the resignation of Martin P. Durkin, a Democrat and an AFL labor leader, from the Eisenhower cabinet on Aug. 31. Durkin claimed the administration reneged on certain proposals he favored to amend the controversial Taft-Hartley law. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 1153).

The Democrats admit privately that the weak link in their strategy is lack of organization in many states. It will take time and money to rebuild the local groups which went to pieces before or during the 1952 campaign. The Democrats are worried that they will have neither the time nor money to bring their state organizations to maximum effectiveness for 1954. But they plan to give this problem a lot of attention in the next few months.

#### LOOK FOR "SLIPPAGE"

The eyes of professional politicians will be on New Jersey and Virginia on Nov. 3 because both states have gubernatorial contests and New Jersey has a special Congressional election on that date. Party leaders will be looking hard for pickups and "slippage" in the Republican votes in both states, which went Republican in 1952.

The national Republican administration is not an issue in either state. Crime and corruption are a major issue in New Jersey, while repeal of the poll tax and one-party rule are stressed in Virginia. In midterm elections state and local problems are often more important than national policy.

Several other states, including New York and Pennsylvania, will have important city contests in November. For the first time in many years the Republicans have a chance to capture control of New York City in the mayoralty contest Nov. 4. New York has been a bulwark of Democratic strength in the past, and top Democratic party leaders are giving their support to the hard-pressed local ticket. Democratic strength also will be tested in Philadelphia and Pittsburgh local elections on Nov. 4.

California will hold special elections Nov. 10 to fill one Congressional (the 24th) and four state assembly seats. The Congressional district has been Republican, but could go Democratic in a three way race.

Both Illinois and New Jersey have exceptionally early primaries scheduled for 1954. Illinois is the first in the nation on April 13. It will narrow a wide field for the GOP Senate nomination to oppose Sen. Douglas in his expected bid for re-election. Probably no more intensive search for Senatorial candidates has gone on in any state than in Illinois in the past few months. The GOP organization has attempted to ferret out the strongest possible contender to throw against Douglas, who was a powerful vote-getter in 1948. But Gov. William G. Stratton (R) has promised that it will be an open primary.

New Jersey Democrats likewise are faced with the problem of lining up a candidate to oppose Sen. Robert C. Hendrickson (R). The primary is on April 20.

#### PERSONAL POPULARITY

The personal popularity of the candidates for the Senate will be all-important in 1954. Unlike the 1952 election, there will be no Presidential contest to help sweep the nominee of the victorious party into office. State and local issues will largely influence the choice.

The party with a strong vote getter running for re-election in a marginal state has the edge as in Colorado, Iowa and Kentucky. Colorado and Iowa went heavily Republican in 1952. But the veteran Senators in these states are favored to win in 1954 if they choose to run. The 1948 election percentage of Sen. Edwin C. Johnson (D Colo.) was a record-breaking 66.8 per cent. In the same year Sen. Guy M. Gillette (D) rolled up a healthy 57.8 per cent of the total vote in Iowa.

Kentucky went Democratic in the 1952 Presidential contest, but Sen. John Sherman Cooper (R) ran ahead of the Republican ticket to win a two-year Senate term to fill a vacancy. Republicans frankly concede that all of their hopes of holding this Senate seat rest on Cooper's willingness to run again. The Democrats are talking about their champion vote-getter, former Vice President Alben W. Barkley to oppose Cooper.

#### MCCARTHY MAY CAMPAIGN

The Senate Republican Campaign Committee headed by Sen. Everett M. Dirksen (R Ill.) plans to use Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R Wis.) as a special GOP campaigner during the 1954 Congressional contests. The Senator who has made a reputation investigating Communist infiltration into government is credited with helping to defeat former Sen. Millard E. Tyding (D Md.) in 1950.

Sens. Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.), Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.) and Estes Kefauver (D Tenn.), who have been the core of Democratic opposition to the Senate GOP leadership since 1948, are particularly singled out by the GOP. McCarthy is expected to be one of the GOP's hardest hitting speakers against them.

#### DEMOCRATS WOO SUBURBS

Noting the rising Republican vote in the fast-growing suburban areas of large cities, Chairman Stephen A. Mitchell of the Democratic National Committee Oct. 12 told party workers that they must work hard on building up Democratic strength in these new communities. The suburban vote poses "the most important and most difficult" task for his party, he said to the Democratic club in Evanston, Ill.

# ELECTION PERCENTAGES: 1946 - 52

This exclusive CQ chart shows the election pattern for Senate seats for the 80th, 81st, 82nd and 83rd Congresses. States consistently won by over 60 per cent of the total vote seldom change politically. States in the 55 to 60 per cent bracket are key states, but most of them stay in the same party. States which normally elect Senators by less than 55 per cent of the vote are usually doubtful and can go either way. Figures are listed for each winning candidate in the appropriate year column opposite his name in accordance with the key below.

## Key

Republican Percentages—Lightface  
Democratic Percentages—Blackface  
X—No major party opposition  
Name in CAPITALS where Senate seat is up for election in 1954  
\*—Appointed

	1952	1950	1948	1946		1952	1950	1948	1946		1952	1950	1948	1946
<b>ALABAMA</b>					<b>MAINE</b>					<b>OHIO</b>				
Hull (D)		78.5			Foran (R)	58.7				Bricker (R)	54.6			57.0
Sparkman (D)			84.0	x	Smith (R)			71.3		Burke (D)*			57.5	
					Brewster (R)				63.5	Taft (R)				
<b>ARIZONA</b>					<b>MARYLAND</b>					<b>OKLAHOMA</b>				
Goldwater (R)	51.3				Beall (R)	52.5				Kerr (D)			42.3	
Mayden (D)		62.8			Butler (R)		53.0			Monroney (D)		54.8		
McFarland (D)				69.2	O'Connor (D)				50.2					
<b>ARKANSAS</b>					<b>MASSACHUSETTS</b>					<b>OREGON</b>				
Fulbright (D)		x			Kennedy (D)	51.3				Cordon (R)			60.0	
McClellan (D)			x		Saltcnstall (R)			50.5		#Morse (I)		74.8		
					Lodge (R)				57.7					
<b>CALIFORNIA</b>					<b>MICHIGAN</b>					<b>PENNSYLVANIA</b>				
Knowland (R)	x			54.1	Ferguson (R)				50.7	Duff (R)		51.6	51.3	59.3
Kuchel (R)*					Potter (R)	50.6				Martin (R)				
Nixon (R)		59.2			Vandenberg (R)				67.1					
<b>COLORADO</b>					<b>MINNESOTA</b>					<b>RHODE ISLAND</b>				
Johnson (D)			66.8		Humphrey (D)				59.8	Green (D)		54.8	61.7	59.3
Mulikin (R)		53.3			Thye (R)	56.6			59.0	Parsons (D)				55.1
					<b>MISSISSIPPI</b>					<b>SOUTH CAROLINA</b>				
<b>CONNECTICUT</b>					Eastland (D)					Johanson (D)		x		96.4
Bush (R)	51.3				Shaw (D)	x		x	(1947) 37.2	Maybank (D)				
Purcell (R)	52.5				Bilbo (D)									
McMahon (D)		52.6												
Benton (D)		50.1			<b>MISSOURI</b>					<b>SOUTH DAKOTA</b>				
Baldwin (R)				48.7	Hennings (D)					Case (R)		63.9		
<b>DELAWARE</b>					Symington (D)	54.0				Mundt (R)			59.3	
Frear (D)			50.9		Kerr (R)				52.8					
Williams (R)	54.5				<b>MONTANA</b>					<b>TENNESSEE</b>				
<b>FLORIDA</b>					Mansfield (D)					Gore (D)	74.2			
Hulford (D)	x				Murray (D)	50.7				Kerlauber (D)			65.3	
Smathers (D)		76.3			Eaton (R)				58.6	McKellar (D)				66.6
<b>GEORGIA</b>					<b>NEBRASKA</b>					<b>TEXAS</b>				
George (D)					Butler (R)	69.1				Daniel (D)	x			
Russell (D)		x			Griswold (R)	63.6				Johnson (D)			66.2	
					Wherry (R)				56.7	Connally (D)				88.5
<b>IDAHO</b>					<b>NEVADA</b>					<b>UTAH</b>				
Dworshak (R)		51.9		58.6	Malone (R)	51.7				Bennett (R)		53.9		
Walker (R)		61.7			McCarson (D)				58.0	Watkins (R)		54.3		51.2
Miller (D)			50.0		<b>NEW HAMPSHIRE</b>					<b>VERMONT</b>				
<b>ILLINOIS</b>					Bridges (R)					Aiken (R)			78.0	
Douglas (D)			55.1		Upton (R)*				58.1	Flanders (R)		72.3		74.6
Dirksen (R)		53.9			Tobey (R)			56.0						
<b>INDIANA</b>					<b>NEW JERSEY</b>					<b>VIRGINIA</b>				
Capehart (R)		52.8			Hendrickson (R)					Byrd (D)				64.8
Jennex (R)	52.4			54.9	Smith (R)	55.5			50.0	Robertson (D)	x		65.7	68.2
<b>IOWA</b>					<b>NEW MEXICO</b>					<b>WASHINGTON</b>				
Gillette (D)			57.8		Anderson (D)				57.4	Jackson (D)		56.2		
Hickenlooper (R)		54.8			Chaves (D)	51.1				Magnuson (D)			53.4	54.3
<b>KANSAS</b>					<b>NEW YORK</b>					Carm (R)				
Carlson (R)		55.2			Ives (R)	55.2			50.7	<b>WEST VIRGINIA</b>				
Schoepfel (R)			54.9		Lehman (D)		48.1 (1949) 52.0			Kilgore (D)		53.6		50.3
<b>KENTUCKY</b>					<b>NORTH CAROLINA</b>					Neely (D)			57.0	
Clements (D)		54.4			Hoey (D)		68.7			<b>WISCONSIN</b>				
Cooper (R)	51.5			53.3	Lehman (D)*		67.0			McCarthy (R)		54.2		61.2
Chapman (D)			51.4		Smith (D)			70.7		Wiley (R)		53.3		
<b>LOUISIANA</b>					<b>NORTH DAKOTA</b>					<b>WYOMING</b>				
Ellender (D)					Langer (R)	66.3			53.3	Bonnett (R)		51.6		
Long (D)		87.7		75.0	Young (R)		67.6		55.5	Hunt (D)			57.1	
										O'Mahoney (D)				56.2

#Elected As A Republican.

# State Roundup Of Senate, Governor Races

## ALABAMA

Senate and governor Primary May 4. Run-off primary June 1.

Sen. John J. Sparkman (D Ala.), 1952 Democratic Vice Presidential nominee, is up for re-election in this Democratic state. Despite a breach between the "loyal" Democrats and the States Righters in 1948, Sparkman received 84 per cent of the vote that year after winning the primary by a 4-1 majority over four opponents. Alabama voted States Rights in the 1948 Presidential contest, but the States Righters lost control of the State Democratic Executive Committee in 1950. Sen. Lister Hill (D) and Sparkman were their leading opponents. In the past Sparkman has had the backing of the CIO, AFL, Railway Labor's Political League and the Farmers Union.

Rear Admiral John G. Crommelin Jr., who retired from the Navy in June, 1950, following criticism of armed forces unification policies, and ran against Hill as an Independent in 1950, announced Oct. 13 that he will run for the Senate in 1954 as a Democrat. Hill easily downed Crommelin and got 76.5 per cent of the vote. Crommelin comes from an old Democratic plantation family. Rep. George W. Andrews (D) has denied reports that he will be a Senate candidate and said he will run for re-election. Fred Sanford of Birmingham is a potential candidate.

Gov. Gordon Persons (D) won his seat in 1950 after surviving a free-for-all primary in which there were 18 candidates but cannot succeed himself. There is again a wide field including former Gov. "Big Jim" Folsom. (D), James Faulkner, a member of the state legislature, and Rep. Albert Rains (D). Persons is the brother of Maj. Gen. Wilton B. Persons, who is President Eisenhower's assistant. Alabama went for Stevenson in 1952. The Eisenhower vote was only 35 per cent in the state.

## ARIZONA

Governor -- no Senate race. Primary Sept. 7.

Howard Pyle, Arizona's first Republican governor in recent years, is expected to run again in 1954. Pyle won a scratch victory in 1950 over Mrs. Ana Frohmler (D) who had been state auditor for 24 years and had never before lost an election. Pyle is a second cousin of the late Ernie Pyle.

One of the highlights of his administration was the indictment on Aug. 29 of several present and former state officials on charges of conspiracy to defraud the U. S. government. U. S. District Attorney Edward W. Scruggs (R) predicted "Arizona will be set on fire by these charges." But politicians in both parties do not yet know what effect this will have on the pronounced Republican trend in the state in recent years.

Pyle won re-election in 1952 by 60.2 per cent of the vote. Eisenhower received 58.3 per cent and Sen. Barry Goldwater (R) downed the then Senate Democratic leader, Ernest W. McFarland (D), by 51.3 per cent. Pyle was one of the few governors to get more votes than Eisenhower.

Among those who have been mentioned as Democratic contenders for the governorship are Rep. Harold A. (Porque) Patten, who said on Sept. 24 that he probably would not seek re-election because of the high cost of living in Washington, former Sen. Ernest W. McFarland (D), State legislator L. S. Adams, Jr., of Maricopa County, and Howard J. Smith, also of Maricopa. The state has been redistricted to give all counties two state senators.

## ARKANSAS

Senate and governor. Runoff primary, July 27; primary, Aug. 10

Sen. John L. McClellan (D), who served two terms in the House before being elected to the Senate in 1942, is expected to be opposed by former Gov. Sid McMath (D). McClellan had no opposition in 1948. He hit the headlines in July when as ranking Democrat on Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy's (R Wis) Senate Government Operations Committee, he protested the hiring of J. B. Matthews as director of the Investigations Subcommittee staff (CQ Weekly Report, p. 913.) Matthews was the author of a controversial magazine article on Communist influence in the Protestant clergy. Led by McClellan, the Democrats on the Subcommittee resigned in protest over "one-man rule" by McCarthy. McClellan received support for his stand from a number of ministers in his own state.

McMath was defeated in his bid for renomination for a third term in 1952 by former Judge Francis Cherry (D). Cherry won by the largest margin of victory in a gubernatorial primary in Arkansas history. McMath had the support of former President Harry S. Truman, the AFL and the CIO. He opposes McClellan on many key issues.

(Continued on page 1256)

## State Nominating Primary Dates -- 1954

State	(TENTATIVE)			
	Primary Date	Runoff Primary Date	Sens. Whose Terms Expire	Govs. Whose Terms Expire
Ill.	April 13		Douglas (D)	
N.J.	20		Hendrickson (R)	
Ala.	May 4	June 1	Sparkman (D)	Gordon Persons (D)
Fla.	4	May 25		***Charley E. Johns
Ind.	4			
N.M.	4		Anderson (D)	Edwin L. Mechem (R)
Ohio	4		*Burke (D)	Frank J. Lausche (D)
Pa.	18			John S. Fine (R)
Ore.	21		Cordon (R)	***Paul Patterson (R)
N.C.	29	June 26	*Lennon (D)	
Nev.	June 1			Charles H. Russell (R)
S.D.	1		Mundt (R)	Sigurd Anderson (R)
Iowa	7		Gillette (D)	Wm. S. Beardsley (R)
Calif.	8		*Kuchel (R)	***Goodwin J. Knight (R)
Maine	21		Smith (R)	Burton M. Cross (R)
Md.	28			Theodore R. McKeldin (R)
N.D.	29			Norman Brunsdale (R)
Okla.	July 6	July 27	Kerr (D)	Johnston Murray (D)
S.C.	13	27	Maybank (D)	James F. Byrnes (D)
Va.	13		Robertson (D)	
Mont.	20		Murray (D)	
Tex.	24	Aug 28	Johnson (D)	Allan Shivers (D)
La.	27	31	Ellender, Sr. (D)	
Kan.	Aug. 3		Schoeppel (R)	Edward F. Arn (R)
Mich.	3		Ferguson (R)	G. Mennen Williams (D)
Mo.	3			
W.Va.	3		Neeley (D)	
Tenn.	5		Kefauver (D)	Frank G. Clement (D)
Ky.	7		Cooper (R)	
Ark. **	10	July 27	McClellan (D)	Francis Cherry (D)
Idaho	10		Dworshak (R)	Len B. Jordan (R)
Neb.	10		Griswold (R)	Robert B. Crosby (R)
Wyo.	17		Hunt (D)	***C. J. Rogers (R)
Miss.	24	Sept 14	Eastland (D)	
Ariz.	Sept. 7			Howard Pyle (R)
Colo.	14		Johnson (D)	Dan Thornton (R)
Mass.	14		Saltonstall (R)	Christian A. Herter (R)
Minn.	14		Humphrey (D)	C. Elmer Anderson (R)
N.H.	14		Bridges (R)	Hugh Gregg (R)
			*Upton (R)	
N.Y.	14			Thomas E. Dewey (R)
Utah	14			
Vt.	14			Lee E. Emerson (R)
Wash.	14			
Wis.	14			Walter J. Kohler (R)
Ga.	Unscheduled		Russell (D)	Herman Talmadge (D)
R.I.	D 20)		Green (D)	Dennis J. Roberts (D)
	R 29)			

## State Nominating Conventions

Conn.		John Davis Lodge (R)
Del.	Frear (D)	

GENERAL ELECTION: Tuesday, Nov. 2, 1954, in all States except Maine, which will hold its election on Monday, Sept. 13.

NOTES: \* Serving by appointment  
 \*\* Arkansas runoff primary precedes primary  
 \*\*\* Acting Governor

SOURCE: Republican Congressional Campaign Committee

(Continued from page 1255)

C. Howard Gladden, a former state official in the McMath administration is expected to oppose Cherry, whose term expires in 1954. Others who have been mentioned as possible Democratic gubernatorial candidates include former Rep. Boyd Tackett (D Ark.), who lost out in the 1952 race, and State Attorney General Tom Gentry. Arkansas went for Stevenson in 1952, but its GOP vote in the Presidential contest almost doubled from 1948 to 1952. To date the Republicans have not put forth a candidate for Senator or Governor.

## CALIFORNIA

Senate and governor. Primary June 7.

California, which is fast rivaling New York's political influence, will have both a Senate and a gubernatorial race in 1954. Sen. Thomas H. Kuchel (R Calif.), who was appointed on Dec. 22, 1952, by former Gov. Earl Warren (R) to fill the vacancy caused by the election of Sen. Richard M. Nixon (R) to the Vice Presidency, said June 26, 1953, he will run in 1954 for the remaining two years of Nixon's term. He has had no announced opposition.

The gubernatorial race in 1954 will be of considerable importance. A three-term governor, Warren announced on Sept. 3 that he would not be a candidate for re-election, and on Sept. 30 the President named him Chief Justice. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 1135). Warren resigned on Oct. 4 to take over his new duties and handed his governor's chair over to Lt.-Gov. Goodwin J. Knight (R), an announced candidate for the governorship.

California Republicans are aligned in two major factions, one has been headed by Nixon and Knight, the other by Warren, Kuchel and Sen. William F. Knowland (R). The Nixon-Knight forces are pushing Knight's campaign vigorously. There has been some speculation that Knowland might give up his already important post as Senate Republican leader to oppose Knight for the GOP gubernatorial nomination in 1954.

But Knowland said Oct. 9 that he intends to campaign for Knight, and Nixon stressed on Oct. 6 that there was a "cordial" feeling between himself and Knowland and he saw no impending break between the two. At stake is not only control of the party in the state but also control of California's huge delegation to the Republican national convention in 1956.

Long involved in factional disputes of their own, California Democrats are delighted with the current turn of events in California. Attorney General Edmund G. (Pat) Brown, the only Democrat to hold a high political office in the state, now is regarded as the most potent Democratic prospect for the governorship in 1954. Brown said on Oct. 14 that he is interested in the post, but not in running for the Senate.

Other Democrats who have been mentioned as gubernatorial possibilities include Gordon Dean, former chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission, Mayor Laurence Cross of Berkeley, Dan Kimball, former secretary of the Navy, George L. Killion, former treasurer of the Democratic National Committee, Paul R. Leake, member of the California Board of Equalization, and Robert Hutchins, former president of the University of Chicago.

Both Republican and Democratic Congressmen have been mentioned as possible candidates for the governorship or senatorship, or both. They include Reps. Clair Engle (D) 2nd District, John F. Shelley (D) 5th District, Donald L. Jackson (R) 16th, Cecil R. King (D) 17th, Chet Holifield (D) 19th, Patrick J. Hillings (R) 25th, and Samuel W. Yorty (D) 28th. Holifield has also been mentioned for lieutenant governor; Engle for attorney general.

California went Democratic in 1944 and 1948, although Warren was the GOP Vice Presidential nominee in 1948. Eisenhower, however, carried the state by 56.3 per cent of the vote in 1952, and Knowland was elected in the 1952 primary under the state's cross-filing law which permits candidates to file on both party tickets. This blurs party lines and tends to be an advantage to incumbents.

## COLORADO

Senate and governor's race. Primary Sept. 14.

The leading vote-getters in both parties may be pitted against each other in Colorado next year if Sen. Edwin C. Johnson (D) seeks re-election and if Gov. Dan Thornton (R) makes a stab at the Senate seat now held by "big Ed." Neither has announced his plans. Thornton's name frequently has been mentioned as a successor to Ezra Taft Benson as Secretary of Agriculture, and for other high federal appointive posts. Thornton is an ardent supporter of Eisenhower. Johnson is being pressed by party leaders to seek another term. He has been in state politics for 30 years, has never lost an election, and won re-election in 1948 by 66.8 per cent of the vote, garnering the highest vote ever received in a state-wide race.

If Johnson does not run, it is possible that there will be a bitter Democratic primary between the pro-Johnson forces and the forces led by former Rep. John A. Carroll (D). Charles F. Brannan, former Secretary of Agriculture, James Quigg Newton, the nonpartisan mayor of Denver who recently turned Democrat, and Carroll have been among those mentioned as possible contenders for the Democratic nomination particularly if Johnson bows out.

Among the Democrats who have been mentioned for the gubernatorial spot are Newton and Rep. Wayne N. Aspinall (D). Lt. Gov. Gordon Allott (R) is likely to be the Republican contender if Thornton does not seek a third term. Colorado in 1952 gave Eisenhower 60.3 per cent of the vote, Thornton 57.1 per cent.

## CONNECTICUT

Governor's race. Convention state.

It now appears that two former Representatives will square off in the governor's race in 1954. It is expected that Gov. John Davis Lodge (R) will run for another four-year term in 1954, and that his opponent will be ex-Rep. A. A. Ribicoff (D) of Hartford. Lodge served in Congress from 1947-51 as Representative of the Fourth (Fairfield County) district. He was elected governor in 1950, has feuded with several prominent members of his party, notably with William H. Brennan of Stamford, ousted as GOP National Committeeman on Lodge's orders last year. Lodge is the brother of former Sen. Henry Cabot Lodge (R Mass.), now chief U. S. delegate to the United Nations.

Ribicoff served in the House from 1949-53 as Representative of the First (Hartford) district. He is favored as the strongest potential Democratic candidate for governor because he ran 100,000 votes ahead of his ticket in his losing bid for the U. S. Senate against Sen. Prescott Bush (R) in 1952. Bush won by 51.3 per cent of the vote while in the second Senate race in the state Sen. William A. Purtell (R) won by a percentage of 52.5. The state gave 55.7 per cent of the vote to Eisenhower.

Others who have been mentioned as possible Democratic opponents of Lodge include former Gov. Chester Bowles, Rep. Thomas J. Dodd (D) of West Hartford, Mayor John L. Sullivan of New Britain and Superior Court Judge John T. Cullinan of Bridgeport. A number of Connecticut towns went Democratic in the Oct. 6 municipal elections including West Haven which had had a GOP administration for 20 years.

## DELAWARE

Senate Convention state.

The term of Sen. Joseph Allen Frear, Jr. (D) expires in 1954, and he has not announced for re-election. A dairy operator and businessman who was a political novice in 1948, Frear surprised the political experts when he defeated former Sen. C. Douglass Buck (R Del.) by 50.9 per cent of the vote. Frear frequently has differed with the state Democratic organization.

If he does not run, the Democratic nominee may be former Lt. Gov. Alexis I. DuPont Bayard (D) or former Gov. Elbert N. Carvel (D). Carvel gave one of the two nominating speeches for Stevenson at the Democratic National Convention and lost out in his race for re-election in 1952. Bayard, a member of a prominent Delaware family, was defeated in 1952 by Sen. John J. Williams (R). Williams's election percentage was 54.5 per cent of the vote in 1952, as compared to 55.2 per cent in 1946. Williams had a higher election percentage than Eisenhower, who carried the state by 51.8 per cent.

Mentioned as possible Senate Republican candidates have been Rep. Herbert B. Warburton (R) and Gov. J. Caleb Boggs (R). Former chairman of the Young Republican National Federation, Warburton received 51.9 per cent of the vote in 1952 when he replaced Boggs as Delaware's sole House Representative. Boggs is said to prefer to finish his four-year term as governor. Warburton appears to be the most likely candidate.

## FLORIDA

Governor to fill out two years of unexpired term. Primary May 4. Runoff May 25.

Florida was not scheduled to have either a Senate or a governor's race in 1954, but Gov. Dan McCarty (D) died on Sept. 28 after completing only nine months of a four-year term. As Florida has no lieutenant governor State Senate President Charley E. Johns has taken over as acting governor until 1954, when Floridians will elect a governor to fill out McCarty's unexpired term. Florida governors cannot serve successive terms, so the 1954 special gubernatorial contest may prove to be a tryout for candidates for the Senate in 1956 when the term of Sen. George A. Smathers (D) expires.

Among those considered possible candidates in the 1954 governor's race is former Sen. Claude Pepper (D), who was defeated by Smathers in the 1950 primary by 60,000 votes. Smathers went on to win by 76.3 per cent of the vote in the general election. Other Democrats mentioned include acting Gov. Johns, McCarty, brother and assistant of the late governor, State Sen. Leroy Collins, Richard Simpson, chairman of the State Road Board, Lt. Gen. James A. Van Fleet (Ret.) and Alfred McKethan, former chairman of the State Road Board. Republicans are likely to put a strong can-



didate in the governor's race next year. The state went for Eisenhower by 55 per cent of the vote in 1952. Once before the state went Republican, in a Presidential contest, in 1928.

#### GEORGIA

Senate and governor. No dates set for primary or runoff.

Sen. Richard B. Russell (D Ga.), the South's "favorite son" at the past two Democratic national conventions, is up for re-election in 1954. No opposition has appeared to date to challenge Russell, a former governor who received 263 convention votes for the Democratic Presidential nomination in 1948 and a high of 294 votes in 1952.

Gov. Herman Talmadge's (D Ga.) term is expiring and he is not permitted by law to succeed himself. Many potential candidates have been mentioned for this office. Democrats most likely to get into the race include James Gillis, chairman of the state highway board, Lt. Gov. Marvin Griffin (D), and former Gov. Ellis Arnall (D). Arnall also has been mentioned as a possible opponent of Russell. Georgia Republicans are talking about Elbert Tuttle, GOP state chairman, as their candidate for governor. Tuttle, a leading tax attorney in Atlanta, has been general counsel of the Treasury Department since the Eisenhower Administration came into power in January. Georgia went for Stevenson in 1952, and was the most Democratic state in the union in the Presidential contest. It gave the Republicans only 30.3 per cent of the vote.

#### IDAHO

Senate and governor. Primary Aug. 10.

Sen. Henry C. Dworshak (R), twice elected, twice appointed and once defeated for the Senate, is up for re-election. Dworshak served in the House for four terms, was elected in 1946 to the Senate to fill the vacancy caused by the death of the late Sen. John Thomas (D). Dworshak got 58.6 per cent of the vote in 1946. He was defeated in 1948 by Sen. Bert H. Miller (D), who got just barely over 50 per cent of the vote. Miller died in 1949, and Dworshak was appointed to fill the vacancy. He was again elected to a four-year Senate term in 1950 by 51.9 per cent of the vote. Dworshak may have opposition from Gov. Len B. Jordan (R Idaho), who is completing a four-year term and cannot succeed himself. Democrats mentioned as Senatorial prospects include State Rep. Claude J. Burtenshaw, who ran against Dworshak in 1950, A. W. Brunt of Idaho Falls, Democratic state chairman, Harry Wall of Lewiston, Democratic National Committeeman, and George Donart of Weiser, former State legislator who ran against Dworshak in 1946.

In the upcoming governor's race the contest is shaping up between Attorney General Bob Smylie (R) and Lt. Gov. Edson Deal (R) for the Republican nomination. There is a host of potential candidates in the governor's contest among the Democrats, including State Sen. Clark Hamilton (D) of Weiser, former Sen. and former Gov. Charles Gossett of Nampa, Westernman Whillock, former mayor of Boise, and George Phillips, former mayor of Pocatello. Eisenhower carried the state in 1952 with 65.4 per cent of the vote. It is believed that the Democrats have a better chance in the governor's race in 1954 than in the Senate race.

#### ILLINOIS

Senate Primary April 13.

The term of Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.) of Chicago will expire next year. Former Gov. Adlai E. Stevenson, Democratic Presidential nominee in 1952, had been mentioned as a possible Democratic contender if Douglas declines to run, but Stevenson has flatly denied that he was interested and plugged hard for Douglas at the recent Democratic conclave in Chicago on Sept. 14-15. Both Douglas and Stevenson won landslide victories in 1948. Douglas' election percentage that year was 55.1. But two years later Illinois swung Republican in the Senate contest and gave Sen. Everett M. Dirksen (R Ill.) 53.9 per cent of the vote. In 1952 it gave Eisenhower 54.8 per cent.

All other factors being equal, the Republicans would prefer to have a candidate from the Chicago area to cut into the Douglas vote there (if Douglas runs), and to balance their delegation, since Dirksen is from "downstate." Among the many Republicans who have been mentioned as possible contenders in the Senate race are Joseph Meek, president of the Illinois Federation of Retail Associations; Reps. Marguerite Stitt Church (R), Timothy P. Sheehan (R), William E. McVey (R), Walker Butler, president pro tem of the Illinois senate, all of Cook County; former Judge Evan Howell, State Treasurer Elmer J. Hoffman, Clarence B. Randall, board Chairman of Inland Steel Company, Rep. Leslie C. Arends (R Ill.) Rep. Harold H. Velde (R Ill.), who comes from Dirksen's hometown of Pekin, Ill., Park Livingston, president of the University of Illinois board of trustees Albert E. Jenner, Jr., former president of the state bar association Brig. Gen. Julius Klein, Inter-State Commerce Commissioner Hugh W. Cross, Vernon L. Nickell, state superintendent of public instruction, Ed Hayes, former national commander of the American Legion, and former Rep. Jessie Sumner (R).

#### IOWA

Senate and governor. Primary June 7.

The terms of Sen. Guy M. Gillette (D) and Gov. William S. Beardsley (R) will expire next year, and it now appears possible that they will be their party nominees for the 1954 Senate contest. Gillette, who is 74, has not announced for re-election. Party leaders hope he will run because he has been the strongest vote-getter in this normally Republican state in recent years. But, according to Gillette, there are at least eight other Democrats in the state who would make good Senate timber.

Beardsley is not the only Republican eyeing the up-coming Senate race. Others are Reps. Thomas E. Martin (R), who has announced his candidacy, H. R. Gross (R), and Ben F. Jensen (R). Beardsley and Martin are the most discussed possibilities at this point. Iowa was early an Eisenhower state, and it gave the President 63.8 per cent of the vote in 1952. Beardsley won re-election by 52.1 per cent of the vote in 1952, Gillette by 57.8 per cent in 1948. Both parties are very much interested in the upcoming farm program to be presented by the Administration to Congress. If it proved popular, Gillette would have a stiffer fight for re-election than if unrest continues among the farmers.

#### KANSAS

Senate and governor. Primary Aug. 3.

The terms of Sen. Andrew F. Schoepel (R) and Gov. Edward F. Arn (R) will expire in 1954, and Schoepel is a candidate for re-election. Arn is expected to go after a second term. Schoepel was expected to have primary opposition from former Gov. Payne Ratner (R) of Wichita, but Ratner recently suffered a serious illness and has stated that he does not plan to return to a political career. No Democratic opposition has appeared to Schoepel to date. Schoepel won election to the Senate in 1948 by 54.9 per cent of the vote. Sen. Frank Carlson (R) got about the same percentage, 55.2, when he ran for the Senate in 1950. Eisenhower carried his homestate in 1952 by 68.8 per cent of the vote, one of the highest majorities in the country.

There is a split among Kansas Republicans which apparently will break out in full force in 1954, if Arn runs for governor again. A member of the Carlson wing of the party, Arn is expected to have opposition from Lt. Gov. Fred Hall (R), a member of the wing led by former Gov. Alf Landon (R). Arn and Hall have feuded in the past, particularly in 1952 when Arn tried to "purge" Hall. State Attorney General Harold R. Fatzer (R) also may be a gubernatorial candidate in 1954.

Although the Democrats have not yet come up with any opposition in the major 1954 races, they claim that the election of Rep. Howard S. Miller (D) portended the beginning of a Democratic upsurge in the state. The finding by a state legislative committee that former Chairman C. Wesley Roberts of the Republican National Committee violated the state lobby law hurt the Carlson-Arn wing of the GOP, and the Republicans generally, but probably not enough to turn Kansas Democrat.

#### KENTUCKY

Senate. Primary Aug. 7.

The term of Sen. John Sherman Cooper (R) expires next year and, health permitting, he is expected to be a candidate for re-election. Cooper has been a good vote-getter in Democratic-bent Kentucky, so the Republicans are counting on his political appeal to hold the seat for them in 1954. Cooper carried Kentucky with 51.5 per cent of the vote in 1952, while the state went for Stevenson by 50.2 per cent of the vote.

The Democrats are looking to their 1952 favorite son in the Democratic National convention--former Vice President Alben W. Barkley (D)--to be their candidate for the Senate in 1954. The 76-year-old "veep" said on Oct. 2 that he would not make any announcement "at the present time" about whether he would run. Barkley served in the Senate from 1927-49, and as Democratic Leader of the Senate from 1937-49, at which time he became Vice President. If Barkley does not run, Rep. Carl D. Perkins (D) may throw his hat in the ring. If Cooper does not run the GOP Senate candidate may be Thruston Ballard Morton (R), former Congressman from Louisville who did not seek re-election in 1952. Morton is now an Assistant Secretary of State.

#### LOUISIANA

Senate. Primary July 27.

Sen. Allen J. Ellender, Sr. (D) is a candidate for re-election. His potential opponent in the Democratic primary is Gov. Robert F. Kennon (D). Kennon, an outspoken critic of the Truman administration, supported Eisenhower in 1952. Ellender said he voted for Stevenson, but he refused to campaign for the 1952 Democratic Presidential ticket because Stevenson was opposed to state control of tidelands oil. Largely because of the "states rights" stand of Eisenhower, Louisiana nearly went Republican in the 1952 contest.



Louisiana voted States Rights in the 1948 Presidential race. Eisenhower received 47.1 per cent of the vote in 1952. In State elections, however, Louisiana has stayed Democratic. Ellender had no interparty opposition in his past two Senate races, and Sen. Russell B. Long (D) was elected by 87.7 per cent of the vote in 1950. Republicans in Louisiana are trying to build up a strong organization, and this time may put up a candidate against Ellender.

#### MAINE

Senate and governor. Primary June 21.

Sen. Margaret Chase Smith (R) is a candidate for re-election. Both Sen. Frederick G. Payne (R) and Gov. Burton M. Cross (R) recently endorsed her candidacy. Cross went so far as to say that "no sane man" would run against Mrs. Smith, the only woman sitting in the U. S. Senate. She was elected in 1948 by a record-breaking 71.3 per cent of the vote. She is now campaigning hard for re-election and may be opposed by the "McCarthy Republicans" with whom she has crossed swords.

The Democrats have no candidate yet for the Senate race. They have thought of giving Mrs. Smith either an official or unofficial endorsement in the Senate race, and of concentrating their opposition on the governorship and the House races. It is traditional in Maine to give a governor a second term, so Cross is expected to have an easier race this time than in 1952 when he was elected by only 51.7 per cent of the vote in a three-man race. Maine holds its general election earlier than the rest of the nation. It will be Sept. 13 next year.

#### MARYLAND

Governor. Primary June 28.

Gov. Theodore Roosevelt McKeldin (R) is expected to seek re-election. He may have opposition from within his own party, because there is a deep split in the Free State GOP between McKeldin and Sen. John Marshall Butler (R). Rep. James P. S. Devereux (R) has been mentioned as a possible GOP gubernatorial candidate.

Whatever advantage the democrats might be able to gain from the GOP split is dissipated by a fractional fight within their own ranks. Baltimore Mayor Thomas D'Alessandro Jr. (D), a former Congressman who announced his candidacy for governor on Aug. 22, reaped favorable publicity because of his successful campaign to bring big league baseball to his city.

Other Democrats who have their eyes on the governor's mansion include Dr. H. C. (Curly) Byrd (D), who announced his candidacy on Aug. 29, and will retire as president of the University of Maryland on Dec. 31, and George P. Mahoney (D), who has long feuded with D'Alessandro, lost his bid for the Democratic gubernatorial nomination in 1950 under Maryland's county unit voting system, and two years later was defeated for the Senate by Sen. J. Glenn Beall (R). The election of McKeldin in 1950 by the largest gubernatorial vote in the state's history spearheaded a Republican trend in Maryland which saw Butler elected by 53 per cent of the vote in 1950 and Beall elected in 1952 by 52.5 per cent of the vote. Eisenhower carried the state by 55.4 per cent.

#### MASSACHUSETTS

Senate and governor. Sept. 14.

The terms of Sen. Leverett Saltonstall (R) and Gov. Christian A. Herter (R) will expire at the end of 1954, and both are candidates for re-election. No primary opposition is expected.

But Democrats, who feel that they have an excellent chance to defeat one or both of these Republican officeholders, have a number of potential opponents of Saltonstall and Herter within their ranks. They include Rep. Philip J. Philbin (D) and former Gov. Paul A. Dever (D) who have been mentioned as candidates for both the Senate and the governorship. Rep. Thomas P. O'Neill, Jr. (D), State Treasurer Foster Furcolo (D), a former Congressman, former Rep. James M. Curley (D) and Chester A. Dolan Jr. (D), clerk of Suffolk County have been mentioned as Senate possibilities. Some Massachusetts Democrats feel that they lost their strongest candidate on July 19 with the death of Maurice J. Tobin, former Secretary of Labor.

Herter's potential Democratic opponents include, in addition to Philbin and Dever, Mayor John B. Hynes (D) of Boston and Howard Fitzpatrick (D), sheriff of Middlesex County.

The citizens of the Commonwealth split their tickets in 1952. They gave Eisenhower 54.2 per cent of the vote, elected Sen. John F. Kennedy (D) by 51.3 per cent, and Herter by about 50 per cent of the vote. Transit fares in the Boston area were an issue in the 1952 election and promise to be an issue in 1954.

#### MICHIGAN

Senate and governor. Primary Aug. 3.

The terms of Sen. Homer Ferguson (R) and Gov. G. Mennen (Soapy) Williams (D) will expire next year, and one of the tightest Senate contests would develop if the three-term Governor seeks the Senate seat of the two-term Senator. Ferguson already is campaigning hard for re-election and plans to cover all 83 counties in the state before returning to the Senate in January. Williams had not announced whether he would challenge Ferguson or seek another term at Lansing.

The state went Republican in the 1952 Presidential contest by 55.4 per cent of the vote. Sen. Charles E. Potter (R) defeated former Sen. Blair Moody (D) by 50.6 per cent of the vote in the 1952 Senate contest. Ferguson won a second Senate term in 1948 by 50.7 per cent of the vote.

Democratic hopefuls were awaiting Williams' decision before throwing in their hats. Moody apparently would like to have another crack at the Senate in 1954 if Williams runs for a fourth term as governor, but Moody also has been mentioned as a gubernatorial possibility for the Democrats. So have former Sen. Prentiss M. Brown (D), now chairman of the board of Detroit Edison Company and Philip A. Hart, Jr., son-in-law of the late Walter O. Briggs, owner of the Detroit Tigers.

A number of Republicans will be potential candidates for the governorship if Williams retires from this post. They include State Treasurer Hale Brake (R), Detroit Police Commissioner Donald Leonard, Secretary of State Owen J. Clerry (R) and Attorney General Frank Millard (R).

#### MINNESOTA

Senate and governor. Primary Sept. 14.

Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D) is expected to be a candidate for re-election although he has not yet announced. He will probably face primary opposition, although none has announced to date.

There is no Senate Democrat up for re-election next year whom the Republicans would rather beat. Humphrey, the fast-talking former mayor of Minneapolis has fought the Senate Republican leadership hard ever since he was elected in 1948 by 59.8 per cent of the vote. The Republicans are not underestimating Humphrey's political weight in the state, and they are searching for a strong opponent to pit against him. Some GOP leaders think the best strategy would be to put up a popular Republican with a Scandinavian name known throughout the state.

Gov. C. Elmer Anderson (R) and Rep. Walter H. Judd (R), much talked of as possible opponents of Humphrey, apparently have decided to seek re-election. Other Republicans who have figured as Senate possibilities include State Treasurer Valdimar Bjornson, Assistant Attorney General Warren E. Burger, Dr. Laurence M. Gould, president of Carleton College, Associate State Supreme Court Justice Theodore Christianson, Dr. J. O. Christianson of the Agriculture Department of the University of Minnesota, Rural Electrification Administrator Ancher Nelsen who is a former lieutenant governor, and Federal District Judge Luther W. Youngdahl, a former governor. Humphrey is credited with having helped Youngdahl get a federal judgeship in 1951.

The Democratic organization has not yet tipped its hand on the candidate it is backing for governor. The Democrats carried Minnesota in the 1948 Presidential race. While Eisenhower carried the state in 1952 by 55.3 per cent of the vote, Minnesota was one of the few states in which he trailed the rest of the Republican ticket. Sen. Edward J. Thye (R) was elected by 56.6 per cent of the vote, Gov. Anderson by 55.3 per cent and the predominantly GOP Congressional delegation by 54 per cent. One reason given for the state GOP ticket out-running the national ticket was that many farmers were dissatisfied with the speech which the President gave at Kasson in 1952 outlining his farm program.

#### MISSISSIPPI

Senate Primary April 24.

Sen. James O. Eastland (D) announced Aug. 15 that he would seek re-election, running on the record he has made in the Senate since Jan. 3, 1943, and from June 30-Sept. 28, 1941. Eastland's announcement ended plans by former Gov. Fielding L. Wright (D) to run for the Senate. Wright was the Vice Presidential nominee on the States Rights ticket in 1948, and Mississippi voted States Rights that year.

In 1952 it voted for Stevenson, but 15 counties in the state voted for Eisenhower, and he got 39.6 per cent of the vote state-wide. The Republicans offered no opposition to Eastland in his 1948 Senate race and none to Sen. John C. Stennis (D) in his 1952 race. No GOP opposition has appeared to date in the 1954 Senate contest. Mississippi Republicans are engaged in a bitter patronage row that the Republican National Committee is trying to settle.

## MONTANA

Senate. Primary July 20.

Sen. James E. Murray (D Mont.) is a candidate for re-election in this state which he has represented in the Senate since 1934. He may have primary opposition, however, from former Lt. Gov. Paul Cannon (D) or Attorney General Arnold H. Olsen (D), both of Butte.

A heated Senate race is developing among Rep. Wesley A. D'Ewart (R), Lt. Gov. George M. Gosman (R) of Dillon and GOP National Committeeman J. Wellington Rankin (R) of Helena. In addition Robert Yellowtail, a Crow Indian, is an announced GOP candidate. D'Ewart is the veteran Representative from the Second district, Gosman is former state GOP chairman and Rankin, who frequently runs for public office, gave Murray a close call in the 1942 Senate election. Rankin is the brother of Jeannette Rankin, first woman to serve in Congress.

There has been a Republican trend in Montana in recent years, and Eisenhower carried the state by 59.4 per cent of the vote. The state elected a Democratic Senator, Mike Mansfield, by 50.7 per cent in 1952 and a Republican governor, J. Hugo Aronson (R) by 51 per cent. It split its Congressional representation and state offices. When Murray ran in 1948 his election percentage was 56.6 per cent.

## NEBRASKA

Senate and governor. Primary: Aug. 10.

Sen. Dwight Griswold (R) is expected to seek re-election and is likely to have the same Democratic opponent that he had in 1952, William Ritchie of Omaha, former state Democratic chairman. Griswold is unlikely to have primary opposition. He defeated Ritchie in 1952 by 63.6 per cent of the vote in a contest for a short Senate term. Sen. Hugh Butler (R) was elected to a six-year term in 1952 by 69.1 per cent of the vote. Eisenhower carried this traditionally GOP state by 69.2 per cent.

The term of Gov. Robert B. Crosby (R) also expires in 1954, and he is considered a likely candidate for re-election. Politicians are trying to determine now whether a controversial tax assessment measure sponsored by Crosby helped or hurt the political career of the young governor. Both parties favor doing away with the state's unicameral legislature, and a proposal to abolish it will be on the ballot in 1954. Nebraska has the only one-house legislature in the nation.

## NEVADA

Governor. Primary, June 1.

Nevada's political campaigns, always colorful, may pit Thomas B. Meuchling (D), unsuccessful Democratic nominee for the Senate in 1952, against Gov. Charles H. Russell (R), a former Congressman. But before Meuchling can seek the governorship, he must defeat a measure which went into effect on April 1 requiring office seekers in the state to have at least five years' domicile. The measure has been called a "spite" act aimed at Meuchling, who had had only wartime residence in the state prior to his campaign in 1952, when he defeated the organization of Sen. Pat McCarran (D) in the primary only to fall before the Eisenhower sweep of the state in the general election. Eisenhower carried the state by 61.4 per cent of the vote. In his bid for re-election, Sen. George W. Malone (R) downed Meuchling by 51.7 per cent of the vote. It was carried by McCarran in 1950 by 58 per cent.

## NEW HAMPSHIRE

Two senate and governor. Primary: Sept. 14.

There are two Senate races upcoming in 1954 in this traditionally Republican state: one to fill a six-year term and one to fill a two-year term due to the death of Sen. Charles W. Tobey (R N.H.) on July 24. Sen. Styles Bridges (R) is expected to be a candidate for re-election for the six-year term. The president pro tempore of the Senate, Bridges may have primary opposition from Gov. Hugh Gregg (R N.H.). But Gregg appears to be a more likely candidate for re-election or for the short Senate term. Gregg appointed Robert W. Upton (R), Concord lawyer, on Aug. 14 to fill the vacancy. Upton may stand for election to fill out the unexpired term.

On Oct. 14 Rep. Norris Cotton (R N.H.) said he might seek the GOP nomination for the short term. On Oct. 5 Wesley Powell announced his candidacy for this term. Powell came within 1,000 votes of defeating Tobey in a primary contest in the state in 1950. He is a former administrative assistant to Bridges and was Gregg's campaign manager. Sherman Adams, former governor and now assistant to the President, frequently has been mentioned as a Senate possibility, but he has given no indication that he plans to leave his White House post.

Eisenhower carried the state by 60.9 per cent of the vote; Gregg by 63.1 per cent. New Hampshire Democrats split over the state's Presidential primary in 1952 and have not yet settled on their 1954 Senate

ticket. Democratic gubernatorial possibilities include Laurence F. Whittemore (D), head of the New England Council, and former Mayor Thomas J. McIntyre (D) of Laconia. Lane Dwinell of Lebanon (R), president of the state senate, is expected to be the GOP candidate for the governorship should Gregg decline to seek re-election.

## NEW JERSEY

General election, Nov. 3, 1953, at which a governor will be elected. Senate 1954 with primary on April 20.

New Jersey and Virginia are the only states with a governorship contest this year. New Jersey also will have a special election in the Sixth district on Nov. 3. The contest is being viewed by professional politicians as the first test of Republican popularity since the Eisenhower Administration took office. But the new Administration is not an issue. The President said on Sept. 30 that he would not become involved in the New Jersey contest -- or any other state contest -- as that was not his business. Rather, he said, it is his job to make a record of achievement which will be a good foundation on which all Republican candidates can stand.

Democrats think their chances are good to win the Governorship Nov. 3 held by the GOP since 1943. Former State Sen. Robert B. Meyner (D) of Phillipsburg is challenging Paul L. Troast (R), Clinton contractor and chairman of the New Jersey Turnpike Authority. Crime and corruption are the big issues.

Democrats have charged the administration of retiring Gov. Alfred E. Driscoll (R) with laxity in enforcing gambling laws, particularly in Bergen County, and claim that Harold J. Adonis, a former clerk in Driscoll's office, received \$228,000 from the underworld. Adonis is now awaiting trial. The Republicans have charged that Democratic Mayor John V. Kenny of Jersey City has allowed waterfront racketeering to flourish in Hudson County. Troast promised that he would give the state effective law enforcement, if elected, and would select county prosecutors on a non-political basis.

It was revealed on Oct. 2 that Troast had written a letter to Gov. Thomas E. Dewey of New York on Jan. 19, 1951, appealing for clemency for Joseph S. Fay, head of the hoisting engineers' union serving a term in Sing Sing prison for extortion. Meyner called the revelation "shocking" and proof of a "link between the bosses of the Republican party and the racket element in New Jersey." Troast defended his plea for Fay on the ground that Fay was "leader of the building construction unions in New Jersey" and had expedited labor disputes for the construction industry. Troast is president of a construction company.

The 1954 Senate race is expected to be affected by the sensational gubernatorial contest. Sen. Robert C. Hendrickson (R) is expected to seek re-election. He won in 1948 by 50 per cent of the vote in a three-way race. Eisenhower carried New Jersey by 56.8 per cent of the vote in 1952 and Sen. H. Alexander Smith (R) won re-election by 55.5 per cent. Among the Democrats mentioned as possible Senate contenders are Rep. Charles R. Howell (D), Rep. Peter W. Rodino, Jr. (D), Archibald S. Alexander, who ran for the Senate in 1948 and 1952, Dwight Palmer, former treasurer of the Democratic National Committee, and George F. Kennan, former counselor of the State Department during the Truman administration. No primary opposition is in sight for Hendrickson.

## NEW MEXICO

Senate and governor. Primary: May 4.

Sen. Clinton F. Anderson (D) and Gov. Edwin L. Mechem (R) may be opponents in the 1954 Senate contest. Mechem is an aggressive young campaigner from Las Cruces who took normally Democratic New Mexico by surprise in 1950 when he won over John E. Miles (D), a former governor and former Representative. Mechem was re-elected in 1952 by 53.8 per cent of the vote. Anderson stepped out of the Truman cabinet as Secretary of Agriculture to win the Senate seat in 1948 by 57.4 per cent. He is a former Representative and former chairman of the Senate Democratic Campaign Committee. If his health permits, Anderson is expected to seek re-election. If not, former Lt. Gov. Joe Montoya (D) is likely to be a candidate.

Democrats should have the edge with Anderson running, but for a split in their own ranks. One faction is headed by Anderson, the other by senior Sen. Dennis Chavez (D). Mechem is the only Republican holding a top state office. Political observers say that there is an unofficial alliance between Mechem and Chavez forces. An Anderson-Mechem race could be a close contest. It is too early to tell what effect the Senate Subcommittee investigation of Chavez' election in 1952 will have on the upcoming contest until a report is issued. Chavez' election percent was 51.1.

There will be a great many state-wide races and new candidates running in New Mexico in 1954. In addition to the Congressional races, there will be contests for governor, lieutenant governor, auditor, secretary of state, treasurer and school superintendent. None of the incumbents in these state offices is eligible for re-election. Everett Grantham (D), who ran for governor in 1952, may try again, and State House Speaker

Alvin Stockton of Colfax county is a GOP gubernatorial prospect. The state went GOP in the Presidential race in 1952 by 55.4 per cent of the vote.

#### NEW YORK

Governor. Primary Sept. 14.

Gov. Thomas E. Dewey (R) has not indicated if he will be a candidate for a fourth term. Political observers think he will run for another term, but if he does not, potential GOP candidates for the governorship are Sen. Irving M. Ives, Attorney General Herbert Brownell, Jr., and Reps. Kenneth B. Keating and W. Sterling Cole. Ives was re-elected to the Senate in 1952, and he could run for governor without jeopardizing his Senate seat. The Democrats who have been most frequently mentioned as gubernatorial prospects are Rep. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Jr., who would run if offered the nomination, and W. Averell Harriman, the state's "favorite son" at the Democratic national convention in 1952.

Democrats face an uphill fight in the gubernatorial race against the entrenched Dewey organization. But their prospects would improve if the party made a good showing in the New York City mayoralty contest on Nov. 3. Robert F. Wagner Jr., the Democratic nominee in a tough four-way race, has been given strong endorsements by former President Harry S. Truman, Adlai E. Stevenson, Democratic National Chairman Stephen A. Mitchell, Sen. Herbert H. Lehman (D) and Rep. Roosevelt to bolster him in his campaign. It is clear that the Democrats want to continue to control New York City. Because of the large number of candidates contesting in this Democratic stronghold, the Republicans have prospects of electing Harold Riegelman. Dewey and the state GOP organization have been working to push the GOP ticket to victory in the country's most important municipal election.

Meanwhile, the Dewey organization has been having its troubles. It was disclosed on Oct. 2 that State Senator Arthur H. Wicks, the acting lieutenant governor, had made visits to the cell of Joseph S. Fay, a labor leader imprisoned in Sing Sing for extortion. Wicks claimed he visited Fay to "avoid labor troubles" in his state senatorial district. Both Wagner and Halley called upon Wicks to resign from the legislature.

On Oct. 12 Dewey asked Wicks to resign as the Republican leader of the State Senate and as acting lieutenant governor. Wicks refused. The state legislature will meet on Nov. 17 to have a showdown on the Wicks case. Dewey also on Oct. 8 appointed a commission to investigate the state's harness racing operations in which a number of political figures, including Republican National Committeeman J. Russell Sprague, have a financial interest.

Democrats believe the publicity over Wicks and the harness racing probe will strengthen their chances in the mayoralty contest next month. New York gave Eisenhower 55.5 per cent of the vote in 1952 while Ives received 55.2 per cent. Sen. Lehman was re-elected in 1950 by 48.1 per cent of the vote in a three-way race.

#### NORTH CAROLINA

Senate. Primary May 29. Runoff June 26.

The Senate seat now held by Sen. Alton A. Lennon (D) by appointment has had four Senators since 1948. Sens. Willis Smith (D) and J. Melville Broughton (D) died in office. Sen. Frank P. Graham (D), who was appointed to succeed Broughton, lost the primary in 1950. It now appears that Lennon will have stiff competition in 1954.

Possible contenders for the Democratic Senate nomination are former Gov. W. Kerr Scott (D) and Rep. Harold D. Cooley (D). The outstanding young Republican in the state is Rep. Charles Raper Jonas (R), who won election in 1952 to the Tenth (Charlotte) district by 57.4 per cent of the vote. But it is unlikely that the Republicans will at this time, risk losing a House seat in this normally Democratic state.

The state went for Stevenson in 1952 by 53.9 per cent of the vote. It elected Sen. Clyde R. Hoey (D) by 68.7 per cent and Smith by 67 per cent in 1950. Broughton, a former governor, won election to the Senate in 1948 by 70.7 per cent.

#### NORTH DAKOTA

Governor. Primary June 29.

The long-standing rivalry between the two Republican factions in North Dakota is expected to go on in 1954. Gov. Norman Brunsdale, a member of the Republican Organizing Committee (ROC), is expected to seek re-election. He is likely to have opposition from one of the following members of the Non-Partisan League (NPL) in the primary: former Attorney General Wallace Warner of Grafton, former state treasurer Albert Jacobson of Coteau, or Oris Nordhagen, Leeds farmer.

Sen. Milton R. Young (R N.D.) supported the Republican ticket in 1952. He is a leader of the ROC. Sen. William Langer (R. N.D.), chairman of

the Senate Judiciary Committee, rode on the Truman campaign train in 1952. He is a leader of the NPL. The state went for Eisenhower by 71.0 per cent of the vote. Langer won election in 1952 by 66.3 per cent. The situation between the two Senators regarding patronage is tense.

The state is overwhelming Republican, but there are Democrats in the NPL. Both Sen. Young and Sen. Langer have disapproved actions of the Eisenhower Administration, particularly Secretary Benson's farm policy.

#### OHIO

Senate -- two years of an unexpired term, and Governor. Primary May 4.

The death of Sen. Robert A. Taft (R Ohio) July 31 requires a 1954 election to fill out the remaining two years of his term. Gov. Frank J. Lausche (D) Oct. 12, appointed Mayor Thomas A. Burke (D) of Cleveland, to fill the vacancy.

Burke said Oct. 16 that he had not made up his mind whether he will seek election to the Senate next year, and he would not close the door on the possibility that he might run for governor. He said there was no "plan" for Lausche to run for the Senate and Burke to run for governor. However, Lausche is expected to have his choice with Burke the likely candidate for the spot that Lausche does not take.

Rep. George H. Bender (R), who ran as Congressman-at-large prior to 1952, Robert A. Taft, Jr., and Arthur S. Flemming, director of the Office of Defense Mobilization, former chairman of the Civil Service Commission and president-on-leave from Ohio Wesleyan University, all have been mentioned as potential GOP candidates for the Senate. State Attorney General C. William O'Neill (R) is regarded as a GOP gubernatorial possibility. Eisenhower carried the state with 56.8 per cent of the vote in 1952, when Sen. John W. Bricker (R Ohio) was re-elected by 54.6 per cent. Taft won re-election in 1950 by 57.5 per cent.

#### OKLAHOMA

Senate and governor. Primary July 6.

Sen. Robert S. Kerr (D) is a candidate for re-election, but Gov. Johnston Murray (D) is barred from succeeding himself under the four-year one-term law which is in effect in most Southern and border states. Former Gov. Roy Turner (D) has been mentioned to oppose Kerr in the primary, but there are no present signs that this race will develop.

Kerr was a candidate for the 1952 Democratic Presidential nomination and was the Sooner State's "favorite son" at the Democratic Presidential convention. Turner also has been very active in Democratic politics. He resigned in 1952 as treasurer of the Democratic National Committee because of his wife's illness. Later in the year he was in charge of the agriculture division of the Democratic Presidential campaign headquarters.

Oklahoma Republicans currently are engaged in a fight over patronage. Thus the party has not concentrated on the upcoming contests. Wendell Barnes (R) counsel to the Small Business Administration, and Rev. W. H. (Bill) Alexander, GOP Senate nominee in 1950, have been mentioned as possible Senate candidates. Normally Democratic except in Tulsa and Northwestern areas of the state, Oklahoma gave Eisenhower 54.6 per cent of the vote in 1952. Kerr's election percentage was 62.3 per cent in 1948, while Sen. A. S. (Mike) Monroney (D) received 54.8 per cent in the 1950 race against Alexander.

#### OREGON

Senate and governor. Primary May 21.

Sen. Guy Cordon (R Ore.) is expected to seek re-election. Paul Patterson (R) who has been acting governor since President Eisenhower tapped Gov. Douglas McKay (R) to be Secretary of Interior, will probably run in 1954. Oregon gave Eisenhower 60.5 per cent of the vote in 1952, Cordon 60 per cent in 1948, and Sen. Wayne Morse 74.8 per cent in 1950. Morse was elected as a Republican, but has since become an Independent. State Sen. Richard L. Neuberger of Multnomah County, the only Democrat in the State Senate, has been mentioned as both a Senate and gubernatorial possibility. C. Girard Davidson, former assistant secretary of Interior, is also a Senate possibility on the Democratic ticket.

#### PENNSYLVANIA

Governor. Primary May 18.

There is now a three-way split among state Republicans, one group headed by Sen. James H. Duff (R), one by Gov. John S. Fine (R), and one by G. Mason Owlett, veteran GOP National Committeeman. Duff and Owlett long have been at odds. When Duff stepped out of the governorship to run for the Senate in 1950 he backed Fine for governor. Duff



defeated former Sen. Francis J. Myers (D), then Senate Democratic Whip, by 51.3 per cent of the vote. Fine defeated Richardson Dilworth (D), now Philadelphia district attorney, in a close race.

The alliance between Duff and Fine fell apart after they ran together in 1950. State law limits governors to one four-year term, so Fine cannot seek re-election. There is speculation that Lt. Gov. Lloyd H. Wood (R) might be a "compromise" candidate for governor.

If the GOP factions fail to agree on a compromise ticket, however, Duff may again run for governor, a post he held from 1947-51. If he followed this course and won, he could resign from the Senate and appoint a new Senator. The name of Rep. Hugh Scott (R) of Philadelphia, former chairman of the Republican National Committee, has been mentioned in this connection. Both Duff and Scott were early backers of Eisenhower for President. Duff has been noncommittal about his plans. Robert E. Woodside, Jr., recently appointed Superior Court Judge by Fine, is "interested", but not a candidate "at this time."

Long a Republican stronghold, Philadelphia went Democratic in 1951 for the first time in 67 years, when Joseph S. Clark, Jr., went in as mayor and Dilworth as district attorney. Clark played a major role at the Democratic convention in Chicago in September, and is considered one of the most promising of the young Democrats on the national scene. Clark might run for governor on the Democratic ticket next year, but at the present time Dilworth is most discussed as the Democratic candidate for the governorship, a seat he sought unsuccessfully in 1950.

Factionalism in Republican ranks, and a new and unpopular sales tax, give the Democrats high hopes that they can win the governorship next year. The Pennsylvania political situation will begin to jell after party leaders can evaluate the outcome of two statewide judicial contests and local contests in Philadelphia and Pittsburgh on Nov. 3. The state went for Eisenhower in 1952 by 52.7 per cent of the vote.

#### RHODE ISLAND

Senate and governor. Primary: Democratic Sept. 20, Republican Sept. 29.

The terms of Sen. Theodore Francis Green (D) and Gov. Dennis J. Roberts (D) both expire next year, and Roberts has announced that he will be a candidate for the Senate if the veteran Green does not run; otherwise, Roberts plans to seek re-election as governor. Green, who will be 87 next year, has indicated that he will seek a fourth Senate term, so a Democratic ticket of Green for Senator and Roberts for governor is shaping up.

The Senate Republican candidate is likely to be Bayard Ewing of Providence, who ran in 1952 against Sen. John O. Pastore (D). Pastore won this race by 54.8 per cent of the vote while Eisenhower was carrying the state by 50.9 per cent of the vote. Green's election percentage in 1948 was 59.3 per cent. Rhode Island Republicans currently are engaged in an intra-party row over a judgeship appointment, to the glee of the Democrats in this traditionally Democratic state.

#### SOUTH CAROLINA

Senate and governor. Primary July 13. Runoff July 27.

The terms of Sen. Burnet R. Maybank (D) and Gov. James F. Byrnes (D) both expire next year. Maybank is expected to run for re-election, and he has no opposition to date, in either party. Maybank had primary opposition in 1948 from Rep. W. J. Bryan Dorn (D), but defeated him handily. Dorn is not expected to try again. In the general election in 1948 Maybank had only token opposition, was elected by 96.4 per cent of the vote.

Byrnes, a former Senator, is barred from seeking re-election under the South Carolina one-term gubernatorial law. He backed Eisenhower in 1952, and the President received 49.3 per cent of the vote on a State Democratic ticket, although the state went for Stevenson on the regular Democratic ticket.

Among those regarded as potential gubernatorial candidates on the Democratic ticket are Lt. Gov. George Bell Timmerman, Lester Bates, a member of the City Council in Columbia, and possibly, former Gov. J. Strom Thurmond, 1948 nominee for President on the States Rights ticket. Rep. James P. Richards (D), who was considered a possible contender for the governorship, says that he is not a candidate. Richards is expected to seek re-election to the House. Deep in a dispute over patronage, South Carolina Republicans are not at present grooming any candidates for the Senate or gubernatorial race.

#### SOUTH DAKOTA

Senate and governor. Primary June 1.

The terms of both Sen. Karl E. Mundt (R) and Gov. Sigurd Anderson (R) expire in 1954, and it was thought for a time that the two would be in

a battle royal for the GOP Senatorial nomination similar to the hard-fought GOP primary contest between Sen. Francis Case (R) and former Sen. Chan Gurney (R) in 1950. Now it appears more likely that Mundt will have no opposition in the primary and that Anderson is more likely to run for the seat now held by Rep. Harold O. Lovre (R) in the House.

Democrats have long looked upon South Dakota as a state where they could do a long-range organization job, but it is an uphill fight. South Dakota gave Eisenhower one of the heaviest vote-percentages in the nation, 69.3 percent, in 1952. Case was elected in 1950 by 63.9 per cent, Mundt in 1948 by 59.3 per cent. Democrats mentioned for the Senate contest include Kenneth Holm, a Groton rancher who has been active in the Young Democratic organization, and Fred Nichol, who has been assistant U. S. attorney.

#### TENNESSEE

Senate and governor. Primary, Aug. 5.

Sen. Estes Kefauver (D), who made such a name for himself as chairman of a Senate Crime Investigating Committee that he became a leading contender for the 1952 Democratic Presidential nomination, is up for re-election. Kefauver already is campaigning hard to hold the seat which he won in 1948 in a historic battle with the organization of Ex. Mayor E. H. Crump of Memphis. Kefauver has Democratic opposition from Rep. Pat Sutton (D), who announced May 18 that his hat was in the ring for the Democratic Senate nomination. Kefauver also may be opposed by Gov. Frank G. Clement (D), who is, however, eligible to seek re-election.

Republicans have come up with no candidates to date, and may lend silent support to Kefauver's opponents in the primary. Eisenhower barely carried Tennessee in 1952 by 50 per cent, but the state is normally Democratic except in eastern Tennessee which has been Republican historically. Sen. Albert Gore (D) was elected in 1952 by 74.2 per cent of the vote, Kefauver in 1948 by 65.3 per cent. In the 1948 contest the Republicans put up Rep. B. Carroll Reece (R), former Republican National Chairman, against Kefauver.

#### TEXAS

Senate and governor. Primary July 24.

Sen. Lyndon B. Johnson (D) Senate Democratic Leader is already campaigning vigorously for re-election. Johnson won election to the Senate by 87 votes in a contested primary in 1948 against former Gov. Coke Stevenson (D). Stevenson claimed that he actually won, and vowed that he would run against Johnson in 1954. But he has given no indication recently that he plans to do so.

Others who have been mentioned as possible candidates against Johnson in the Democratic primary are Rep. Martin Dies (D), Congressman-at-large, who said he was "interested" in running for the Senate, former Democratic National Committeeman Wright Morrow and Gov. Allan Shivers (D). Shivers and Sen. Price Daniel (D) endorsed the Eisenhower ticket in 1952; Johnson and House Democratic Leader Sam Rayburn (D) supported the Democratic ticket. Eisenhower carried his native state by 53.1 per cent of the vote.

Shivers and Daniel received Republican endorsements, as did Dies, and had no opposition in 1952. Shivers said recently that Republicans in Texas had "delusions of grandeur," but he has continued to be friendly to the President, who was guest at the Shivers estate at Mission, Tex., from Oct. 17-19.

If Shivers does not run for re-election, there will be a scramble in the primary among Democrats for their party nomination. Among those mentioned for governor are Rep. Lloyd M. Bentsen, Jr. (D), Reuben E. Senterflitt, speaker of the state house of representatives, Bascom Giles, state land commissioner, Attorney General John Ben Shepperd, Supreme Court Justice Robert Calvert, John White, commissioner of agriculture, Robert B. Anderson, Secretary of the Navy, Lt. Gov. Ben Ramsey and Ralph Yarbrough, Austin attorney who ran against Shivers in the 1952 primary.

GOP National Committeeman Jack Porter has promised that his party will play a major role in the 1954 election. The Republicans have talked of endorsing a ticket with Shivers for the Senate and Anderson for governor. Under this plan both Shivers and Anderson would run as Democrats, but would receive GOP endorsement as Shivers and Daniel did in 1952. But neither the Governor nor the Navy Secretary has given any indication that he is favorable to such a plan. Former Rep. Ben H. Guill (R), now executive assistant to the Postmaster General, has also been discussed as a GOP candidate for the Senate.

#### VERMONT

Governor. Primary Sept. 14.

Gov. Lee E. Emerson (R) whose term expires next year, has given no indication about his future plans. Vermont is perhaps the most

Republican state in the nation, but Emerson was re-elected in 1952 by only 51.9 per cent of the vote in a hard-fought three-way race. A major issue was a controversial surtax imposed during Emerson's term on the state income tax. It resulted in an unexpected treasury surplus.

Except for the gubernatorial race, Vermont, as usual, went overwhelmingly GOP in 1952. It gave Eisenhower 71.5 per cent of the vote, Sen. Ralph E. Flanders (R) 72.3 per cent, and Rep. Winston L. Prouty (R) 71.8 per cent. In the upcoming 1954 race Lt. Gov. Joseph B. Johnson (R) is an announced candidate for governor. Others who have been mentioned as Republican possibilities if Emerson does not run are former Gov. Harold Arthur (R) and Mrs. Consuela N. Bailey (R), speaker of the state house of representatives. Mrs. Bailey also is mentioned frequently as a candidate for lieutenant governor or for a federal appointment. No Democrat is in the running at the present time.

The Vermont Republicans are involved in a patronage contest termed "ridiculous" by the senior Senator, George D. Aiken (R). GOP patronage is now at an impasse in the state.

#### VIRGINIA

Governor Nov. 3, 1953. Senate -- 1954. Primary July 13.

How permanent was the Republican inroad into Virginia in the 1952 election will be determined, in part, by the outcome of the state's gubernatorial contest in November. Three of the 10 Congressional districts went Republican in 1952, and Virginia gave Eisenhower 56.3 per cent of the vote. The Republicans are not putting on an active campaign for governor with State Sen. Ted Dalton of Radford as the GOP standard-bearer against former Rep. Thomas B. Stanley (D), who resigned from Congress on Feb. 3 to campaign. Stanley has the backing of the powerful Byrd organization.

Eager to increase the GOP vote in this normally Democratic state, Dalton is putting on a big campaign "on the issues," particularly on repeal of the poll tax and "boss" rule. The GOP ticket got a "break" when a Virginia grand jury indicted Sidney S. Kellam, Stanley's campaign manager for income tax evasion on Oct. 14 and Kellam resigned Oct. 15.

The Republicans do not yet have a candidate for the 1954 Senate race but Sen. A. Willis Robertson (D) may have intra-party opposition in the primary. Rep. William M. Tuck (D), who won the House seat left vacant by Stanley on April 14, is most frequently mentioned as a possible opponent. Tuck is a former governor who opposed the Stevenson-Sparkman ticket in 1952 and resigned as Democratic state chairman in protest. Tuck was criticized in his House contest by "Loyalist" Democrats for repudiating the national ticket. Virginia always has given large majorities to Democratic Senate nominees. Robertson was elected in 1948 by 65.7 per cent of the vote. Sen. Harry Flood Byrd (D) had no opposition in the 1952 general election. Byrd did not endorse the 1952 Democratic national ticket. He personally is campaigning for Stanley this year.

#### WEST VIRGINIA

Senate. Primary Aug. 3.

Sen. Matthew M. Neely (D), a veteran of 40 years in West Virginia politics is expected to seek re-election. The odds presently favor the Democrats in the Senate contest because of feuding within the GOP state organization which has brought patronage to an impasse. There have been reports that Walter S. Hallanan, Republican national committeeman and temporary chairman of last year's GOP national convention, is interested in running for the Senate against Neely to assure control of the state GOP organization. But Republican circles in Washington doubt that Hallanan will be a candidate.

Other Republicans who have been mentioned as possibilities are former Sens. Chapman Revercomb (R) and Rush Holt, a Democrat who became a Republican, Philip Hill, former city attorney in Charleston, Arthur M. Hill of Greenbrier County, Thomas B. Sweeney, Wheeling insurance man who ran for the Senate twice before, in 1940 and 1946, against Sen. Harley M. Kilgore (D), and Donald Wilson of Clarksburg. Wilson is a former national commander of the American Legion and is a member of the law firm in which Louis A. Johnson, former Secretary of Defense, is a member.

West Virginia is one of the few border states which went for Stevenson in 1952. It re-elected Sen. Kilgore by 53.6 per cent of the vote and elected Gov. William C. Marland (D) by 51.5 per cent. Neely won election to the Senate in 1948 by 57 per cent.

#### WISCONSIN

Governor. Primary Sept. 14.

Gov. Walter J. Kohler (R), whose second term will expire next year, has made no public statements about his future plans. There are reports that he will not seek re-election because of his business interests in Sheboygan. Secretary of State Fred Zimmerman (R), a former governor, has announced that he will be a candidate if Kohler does not run. Others regarded as possible gubernatorial prospects include Attorney General Vernon Thomson (R) and Rep. William K. Van Pelt (R).

William Proxmire (D), a former member of the state legislature who ran for governor in 1952, is expected to try again. Kohler received 62.6 per cent of the vote to 61 per cent for Eisenhower in 1952. Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R Wis.), also re-elected in 1952, got 54.2 per cent.

Wisconsin's Ninth Congressional (Eau Claire-rural west central) created political excitement Oct. 13 when, for the first time in history, it elected a Democrat, Lester R. Johnson (D), to Congress in a special election. In this old stronghold of Progressives and Republicans, Johnson received 56.4 per cent of the vote. Political observers of both parties credited it to an expression of dissatisfaction by farmers, dairy-men and workingmen with the Eisenhower farm program and other Administration policies.

#### WYOMING

Senate and governor. Primary Aug. 17.

Sen. Lester C. Hunt (D) and acting Gov. C. J. (Doc) Rogers (R) are expected to stand for re-election. A former governor, Hunt was elected to the Senate in 1948 by 57.1 per cent of the vote. He is not expected to have primary opposition, and no GOP opposition has been announced. Rep. William H. Harrison (R), a two-term Congressman-at-large, is the only Republican who has been mentioned for the Senate contest to date, but he has not indicated that he will run. A former Secretary of State, Rogers became governor after Gov. Frank A. Barrett (R), was elected to the Senate in 1952, (Wyoming has no lieutenant governor.) Rogers has said that he plans to seek election to the governorship.

Democrats are planning to run William (Scotty) Jack against Rogers. Jack is a former state auditor, former secretary of state and former speaker of the state house. Democrats are bullish about their chances of keeping the Hunt seat and picking up the governor's seat. But 1952 was a big year in Wyoming for the Republicans. Eisenhower carried it by 62.7 per cent of the vote, and Barrett defeated the veteran Sen. Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D) by 51.6 per cent.



"Firstest With The Mostest". . .

## Democrats Control Federal Bench

President Eisenhower's first appointment to the Supreme Court, naming Gov. Earl Warren (R Calif.) as Chief Justice, calls attention to a major Republican riddle -- how to reverse the lopsided Democratic majority in the federal judiciary.

Nearly 20 years of Roosevelt-Truman control of the Executive left more than 230 Democrats on the 307-seat federal bench, not counting seats on the Territorial Courts. The steady swing to what the Republicans called a "one party judiciary" brought GOP complaints during the New Deal - Fair Deal reign, and a major rallying point for opponents of the New Deal was a 1937 Roosevelt attempt to "pack" the Supreme Court.

Federal judgeships, with life-time tenure at relatively high pay, are among the choicest political plums a President can hand out. But the turnover is slow.

In the normal course of events, most vacancies come from the ranks of judges longest on the bench. Most of these -- with 20 or more years of service -- are Republicans. Forty-one of 47 pre-Roosevelt federal justices are Republicans, 10 on Courts of Appeals and 31 on District Courts.

### EISENHOWER APPOINTEES

Both Roosevelt and Truman appointed some Republicans. Two Roosevelt and all 10 Truman GOP appointees are still serving. So far, the Senate has confirmed nine Eisenhower nominees for federal judiciary posts. All were Republicans, filling District Court vacancies. Other Eisenhower nominees for District and Appellate posts await Senate confirmation in January.

West Coast Republicans are weighing their chances of crashing the all-Democrat Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals with headquarters in San Francisco. The seven justices average 72 years in age, with only one member younger than 70. Chief Judge William Denman is 80. One member, Judge Clifton Matthews, 73, retired in July.

Other present vacancies to be filled include one each in the Second, Sixth and Seventh Circuits. Until recently there were two vacancies in the Second, created by retirement of Augustus W. Hand, Democrat appointed by President Wilson, and Thomas W. Swan, Republican named by President Coolidge. President Eisenhower Oct. 3 nominated Judge Carroll C. Hincks of the District Court for Connecticut to take Swan's place.

The makeup of the federal judiciary, and number of justices:

Supreme Court, nine; Courts of Appeals, 65; District Courts, 214; Court of Claims, five; Court of Customs and Patent Appeals, five; and Customs Court, nine.

Salaries of Supreme Court Associate Justices are \$25,000 a year, with the Chief Justice getting an additional \$500. Other salaries for federal judges: Appeals, Claims and Customs and Patent Appeals Courts, \$17,500; District and Customs Courts, \$15,000.

Apart from the "one party" judiciary charge is the problem of over-crowded dockets and increased workload. Rapid population growth and greatly expanded business activity have upped the number of cases pending in federal courts. According to Henry P. Chandler, Director, Administrative Office, United States Courts, the backlog of cases means denial of justice to some litigants, because of long and discouraging delay.

Chandler's annual report, for the fiscal year ended last June 30, revealed a backlog to be 66,873 cases, mostly civil -- a 25 per cent increase in two years.

### MORE JUDGES?

A bill (S 15), to increase the number of judgeships, is stalled in a House - Senate conference committee, awaiting second session action. The Senate approved the measure May 8, calling for 39 additional seats, four of them Circuit and 35 District. The House-amended bill stipulated only 26 new posts, three circuit, 23 District. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 1029.)

Both proposals would add one District judge in each of the following districts: Southern California, Colorado, Delaware, Idaho, Northern Indiana, Southern Indiana, Western Kentucky, Massachusetts, Western Michigan, New Jersey, New Mexico (temporary), South Dakota (temporary), Middle Tennessee (temporary), Eastern Texas, Eastern Virginia and Eastern Wisconsin.

The two bills differ in these respects, with the Senate figure first, the House figure in parentheses and "T" standing for temporary:

Arizona 1 (0); Southern Florida 2 (1); Eastern Michigan 1 (0); Nevada 1 (0); Southern New York 3T (2); North Dakota 1 (1T); Northern Ohio 2 (1); Eastern Pennsylvania 2 (1); Western Pennsylvania 1 and 1T (1); Utah 1 (0); Western Washington 1 (0); Alaska 1 (0); Puerto Rico 1 (0).

Federal judges, appointed for life are eligible for full-pay retirement at 70, provided they have served 10 years. Retirement benefits continue for life, but are not transferable to a justice's widow. If disabled, a justice may retire at any age at half-salary.

### COMMISSION STUDIES SALARIES

Pension, disability, widow-annuity, and other matters, including basic salary, are under study by the Commission on Judicial and Congressional Salaries (CQ Weekly Report, p 1196).

A bill (S 1663) to increase the salaries of judges as well as Members of Congress was reported from the Senate Judiciary Committee May 12 (S Rept. 262), but has received no further action.

Bills to provide annuities for the widows of federal judges were offered soon after Congress convened last January by New York Reps. Emanuel Celler (D), HR 396, Abraham J. Multer (D), HR 1281, and Jacob K. Javits (R), HR 1556.



### Lobby Registrations

Lobby registrations filed this month include:

**HICKORY HANDLE ASSOCIATION**, c/o B. Holthouse, Waynesboro, Tenn.

Bernard H. Topkis of 1316 New Hampshire Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C., filed Oct. 7 for the Association. Topkis told CQ he is interested in all legislation affecting reciprocal trade. In general the association supports extension of the Act in its present form.

The group is composed of manufacturers of striking tool handles (picks, axes, hammers, etc.), according to Topkis. Its members are interested in promoting exports of this product. Topkis did not list his compensation.

**NATIONAL MILK PRODUCERS FEDERATION**, 1731 I St., N.W., Washington, D.C.

Group Attitudes Corp., a public relations firm at 500 Fifth Ave., New York, registered for the Federation Oct. 8. Individual officers of the firm who will file quarterly financial reports under the lobby law were listed as John G. Mapes, Robert M. Creaghead, Jane Stewart and William E. Chace.

The firm was reported as being primarily interested in promoting HR 2739, sponsored by Rep. Barratt O'Hara (D Ill.). A Federation official told CQ that the bill is intended to offset a recent Supreme Court ruling that foods which fail to comply with standards of the Food and Drug Administration can still be sold if they are labeled as imitations. Food and Drug officials had taken the position that such foods cannot be sold under any circumstances.

The Federation said the official, is worried over the possibility that "imitation" ice cream, made of vegetable oils, and butter might be sold as a result of the ruling.

The Corporation listed its monthly expenses at \$500 and its total compensation at \$4,000 monthly.

**GROUP ATTITUDES CORP.**, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

Jane Stewart, John G. Mapes, Robert M. Creaghead and William E. Chace registered individually for the Corporation Oct. 8. Each declared an interest in promoting the O'Hara bill (see above). Compensation for each was set at \$100 monthly.

**NATIONAL FERTILIZER ASSOCIATION**, 616 Investment Building, Washington, D. C.

John F. Gale filed Oct. 9 and Delbert R. Rucker registered Oct. 13 for the Association. Both stated their legislative interests are "very minor and only incidental to principal activities." They expressed an interest in any legislation affecting the fertilizer industry or agriculture in general.

Both men declared that \$20 of their quarterly salaries would be allocable to legislative activities.

**INSTITUTE OF SCRAP IRON AND STEEL, INC.**, 1729 H St., N.W., Washington, D. C.

On Oct. 9, Edwin C. Barringer, executive vice president, and Benjamin Z. Katz, assistant to the executive vice president, filed for the Institute. Barringer explained to CQ that it was a "delayed" registration to cover their activity during the first session. "We thought we'd registered in July, but found we'd filed a quarterly statement instead," he said.

The Institute's main legislative interest, Barringer asserted, was opposition to installation of scrap yard equipment by the Defense Department. Barringer put his quarterly salary at \$200, with "nominal" expenses. Katz listed his salary at \$100 each quarter.

**EMBASSY OF DENMARK**, 2374 Massachusetts Ave., N.W., Washington, D. C.

John T. Koehler, Washington attorney, registered for the Embassy Oct. 15. Koehler's office address is 1039 Investment Building.

Koehler said his client is seeking enactment of S 2237, legislation authorizing final settlement of claims arising from the requisitioning of 40 Danish vessels by the United States in 1941. He said his legislative interests will continue as long as this legislation is under consideration.

Koehler said he is paid \$350 daily. He stated his expenses are not estimated to be more than \$50.

**MANUFACTURERS AGENTS NATIONAL ASSOCIATION, D. C. CHAPTER**, 1008 16 St., N. W.

Hyman J. Cohen, attorney in the Warner Building, registered for the Association Oct. 13. He explained that his group is made up of agents who represent manufacturers in dealings with the government. Most of these work for small business and receive fees which depend on results obtained, according to Cohen.

The group is supporting, with reservations, HR 483, introduced by Rep. Kenneth B. Keating (R N.Y.) to require all agents who deal with the government to register with Congress.

The Association's D.C. Chapter favors the principle of this bill, but wants to insure that agents would not have to engage in excessive paper work, and be burdened by financial reporting which interfered with operation of their business, said Cohen.

**CONGRESS OF INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS**, 718 Jackson Place, N.W., Washington, D. C.

Hyman H. Bookbinder, chief of Congressional research, filed for the CIO Oct. 13. He said the group will support all legislation concerned with the general welfare, international peace, security, democracy and economic well-being of the nation; and will oppose all measures detrimental to these objectives.

Bookbinder explained to CQ that he will follow the progress of all legislation affecting the maintenance of high employment levels. During the next session, he said, CIO will seek "fuller implementation" of the Employment Act of 1946.

"We're terribly concerned about the danger of a recession next year," he said. "The economy seems to have reached its peak. If a downturn is permitted to get going, it will be very difficult to halt."

CIO also will seek legislation raising the minimum wage from its present level of \$.75 to \$1.25, he added. Its officials will seek expanded social security coverage and higher benefits, along the lines provided in the bill S 2260, sponsored by Sen. Herbert H. Lehman (D N.Y.).

Bookbinder said that as director of Congressional research, he will be more active in organizing a research department than in actual lobbying.

**BROTHERHOOD OF LOCOMOTIVE ENGINEERS,**  
B. of L.E. Building, Cleveland, Ohio.

Lawrence V. Byrnes, national legislative representative and assistant grand chief engineer of the Brotherhood, filed Oct. 14. He said his primary interest will be in legislation affecting labor and transportation.

**AMERICAN RETAIL FEDERATION, 1625 I St.,**  
N.W., Washington, D. C.

Quaife M. Ward, of the same address, registered Oct. 9. He did not specify the Federation's legislative objectives. Ward put his annual rate of compensation at \$4,000 and his anticipated yearly expenses at \$200.

**ESTATE OF HARRY C. TREXLER (A CHARITABLE TRUST), 1227 Hamilton St., Allentown, Pa.**

H. Cecil Kilpatrick, an attorney with offices at 912 American Security Building in Washington, filed Oct. 15. He stated he is seeking to amend Section 421 (c) of the Internal Revenue Code, in order to alleviate hardships due to the special tax on unrelated business income of charities.

Kilpatrick said he has no fee agreement with the Trexler trust, and that his charge will be based on time he devotes to this subject. He said the only expenses he anticipates are those covering telephone, telegraph and transportation.

## "FAIR TRADE" RULING

The Supreme Court Oct. 19 refused to review the New Orleans Circuit Court of Appeals decision July 1 upholding the constitutionality of that state's "fair trade" law and the federal McGuire Act, which legalizes state laws on "fair trade." The Court's decision, in effect upholds all "fair trade" legislation. (For background on Fair Trade, see CQ Weekly Report, p. 975.)

The high court Oct. 19 also refused to review an appeal by the International Workers Order, Inc., from a New York state order requiring its liquidation on the ground that it is an appendage of the Communist Party. The state Superintendent of Insurance sought dissolution of the IWO, and the state Supreme Court ordered liquidation. The state Court of Appeals sustained the directive.

## Lobbying Act In Court

The Supreme Court Oct. 19 listened to arguments and agreed to consider the constitutionality of the Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act. Registration provisions of the Act were declared unconstitutional by District Judge Alexander Holtzoff Jan. 30. (CQ Weekly Report, 151.)

The Department of Justice appealed the decision. (For background on lobby law, see CQ Weekly Report, pp. 183, 184, 660-662.) Former Sen. Burton K. Wheeler (D Mont.) argued for invalidation of the law.

## CONGRESSIONAL QUOTES

Rep. Clarence J. Brown (R Ohio) wrote in an Oct. 20 newsletter: "The amazing Democratic victory ... in the Ninth Wisconsin Congressional District ... has set political tongues of Washington and the nation wagging. Last year President Eisenhower won the District by two to one ... The (Congressional) campaign was fought out on national issues. It is plain the upset resulted from dissatisfaction with the present farm situation and foreign aid programs."

In an Oct. 19 release, Rep. Charles R. Howell (D N.J.) wrote: "There is in existence a blueprint for setting up a continental system of defense. This plan was worked out at the request of (former Secretary of the Air Force) Finletter by scientists at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and is known as 'Project Lincoln'. ... The MIT group concluded it would require several years for construction and would cost between \$16 and \$20 billion."

Wrote Rep. George H. Bender (R Ohio) in an Oct. 24 newsletter: "The appointment of Thomas A. Burke 'points up the paradox of permitting a governor to fill the vacancy caused by the death of a United States Senator ... Voters who cast their ballots in Ohio for Bob Taft feel a sense of deep frustration at the turn of events which now finds them 'represented' in the Senate by a man who campaigned for (Taft's) opponent."

Rep. Harlan Hagen (D Calif.) wrote in an Oct. 15 newsletter: "Both Mrs. Housewife and Mr. Farmer might well pause to consider the effect on their pocket-books of the constantly widening spread between farm prices and the cost of agricultural products to the consumer. Since the farmer continues to receive less and less for the commodities he produces, you would think the cost to the consumer would similarly decline. The latest cost of living index report shows prices continuing to climb ... The obvious conclusion is that the middlemen who handle farm products before they reach the retail store are exacting greater profits at the expense of both Mrs. Housewife and Mr. Farmer."

In a speech to the Elyria (Ohio) Republican Central Committee Oct. 20, Sen. Edward Martin (R Pa.) said: "The Eisenhower Administration and the Republican Congress ... cut appropriations for 1954 by \$20 billion under what was spent in 1953. This is the largest reduction of its kind in the entire history of the U. S. ... This cut was twice as much as the entire federal budget prior to World War II. As a matter of fact, it is almost twice as much as the total sum of taxes collected by all the 48 states last year."

After 20 Years...

## TOWNSENDITES GOING STRONG

When Congress reconvenes next January, it may consider a 20-year-old proposal for meeting the problems of America's elder citizens -- the Townsend Plan.

The famous Plan, which celebrated its 20th anniversary Sept. 30, is not only still alive and kicking but, according to its sponsors going places politically, with a growing membership and a rejuvenated lobby to promote it.

Critics of the Plan believe the Townsendites are overly optimistic. They contend the program is impractical. But all expect renewed controversy over the proposal.

Explaining this, Mrs. J. A. Ford, Director of the Washington legislative office of the Townsend Plan lobby told Congressional Quarterly, "The nation's old folks have finally awakened to the fact that if you really want legislation passed you've got to get out and lobby for it."

"This helps to explain why political interest in our Plan has revived to the point where, last session, we were able to induce 163 members of the House of Representatives to sign a discharge petition to bring Townsend Plan legislation before the full House for consideration." (This was 55 short of the required majority).

### PROPOSALS UNDER STUDY

Interest in the Plan and similar proposals is also being manifested in the current study being made by a House Ways and Means subcommittee headed by Rep. Carl T. Curtis (R Neb.). The job of this group is to report to the full Committee the facts concerning all current social security proposals.

Mrs. Ford believes the basic reason for the revived interest in the Townsend Plan lies in the increasing number of Americans reaching the age of 60 and over. The growth of this group helps explain why both parties are pledged to strengthen the present social security system, and why Republicans are anxious to carry this out under a GOP Administration.

The Townsendites currently are laying the groundwork for a large-scale lobbying campaign during the next session. This campaign will seek consideration and passage of HR 2446 and HR 2447, identical Townsend Plan bills introduced by Reps. Homer D. Angell (R Ore.) and Robert T. Secrest (D Ohio) respectively.

The group is launching a \$150,000 program for what officials term "its greatest crusade in two decades." The money will be used to put full-time organizers in a dozen new states, to create lobbying units in each of the country's 435 congressional districts, to distribute the Townsend message via radio, television and leaflets, and to strengthen the Washington legislative bureau.

In back of all these plans is the wiry, spare, white-haired doctor who first achieved national fame when he suggested his plan in a letter to the Long Beach Press-Telegram 20 years ago. Now 86, Dr. Francis E. Townsend is as strong for his basic proposal as ever.

Townsend is not content merely to improve on the present social security system. Although he supported the original social security law in 1935, he has never been satisfied with its provisions.

He claims the current law is inadequate because under it payments do not rise with living costs; millions of old folks are denied insurance because they haven't worked long enough in a covered occupation; and those who do benefit must, in effect, take a pauper's oath to receive payments.

### HOW PLAN WORKS

Townsend proposes a pay-as-you-go plan calling for a two per cent tax on all income over \$250 a month. This income would be divided among all persons over 60 who quit work and spend their payment each month, widows and dependent children under 18, and to the totally blind and disabled.

Because of its variable pension feature, the Plan does not promise old people any specific monthly sum. Its backers claim that the sum of money available for pensions would rise in periods of great business activity when prices were high and decline in times of lesser activity and lower prices.

This, they say, would keep national purchasing power steady through periods of both boom and "bust".

Critics of the Plan, on the other hand, declare its whole idea is "financially unsound." One social security authority told CQ: "The proposal would destroy the whole concept of insurance. With no reserve or fund behind it, the plan would depend on a hand-to-mouth system of paying out whatever happened to be collected through taxes."

Undeterred by such criticism the Townsendites are quietly building up a strong and effective lobby organization. This group is directed from its Cleveland, Ohio headquarters, where Dr. Townsend serves as President and his son Robert C. Townsend is treasurer.

### OPERATION MAILBAG

It is the job of Mrs. Ford and her two associates in the Washington office (economic consultant John Doyle Elliott and administrative assistant H. Truman Gordon) to undertake most of the direct lobbying on the Hill on behalf of the Townsend program. General tactics are decided upon at the annual board of directors' meeting.

During a session of Congress, Townsend National Weekly, the organization's newspaper which is edited by George B. Fritz, alerts the membership to support specific legislation, and coordinates their efforts in that direction.

When Townsend Plan legislation was introduced early this year, Townsend Plan, Inc., launched a letter and telegram writing campaign which it termed "Operation Mailbag." Members were urged by the Weekly to let their Congressmen know that they supported the Townsend Plan bills.



Fritz credits this program with winning 163 signatures for the group's discharge petition (to bypass the Ways and Means Committee and bring the Legislation to the Floor). He adds: "Never before in the history of our organization have we been able to get so many signatures in so little time."

Operation Mailbag is suspended while Congress is out of session. When Congress meets again in January, the campaign will be resumed, with more emphasis than before, according to officials.

The group's lobbying efforts currently are concentrated on "Operation Buttonhole." The operation of this program is described by Fritz as follows: "You wrote to your Congressman while he was in Washington, but now he is home. Now you can reach out and take him by his lapel and...give him the buttonhole treatment. That's what he came home for...to talk to his constituents."

Major purpose of Operation Buttonhole is to "tie down" the Congressmen who did not sign the petition to discharge Townsend Plan legislation from committee, and determining whether they'll support these bills next session.

"If a Congressman says he's for us...we thank him," says Fritz. "If he's against us, we ask him to keep an open mind, and promise to send him literature about the Townsend Plan. If he hedges we give him the business. We tell him that so far as the Townsend Plan is concerned this is strictly a question of 'is you is or is you ain't' and there is no middle ground."

#### "HAVE QUESTIONS READY"

The Weekly periodically runs a list of those legislators who failed to sign the discharge petition, as a guide to its members and chapters over the nation. It also instructs its readers on the best way to approach a Congressman.

"If your Congressman happens to live next door to you, or down the street on the same block, it's easy. All you do is drop in to see him some evening after supper. But if he lives in another town, the problem is a little more complicated. In that case it would be a good idea to make an appointment in advance," advises a recent issue of the Weekly.

"No matter how you go about seeing him, the important thing is to be prepared in advance. It might be a good idea for your club to appoint a small delegation -- say, two or three people -- to call on your Congressman. They should have definite questions ready, preferably written out. Such questions as these:

"Will you sign the Townsend petition when Congress reconvenes? If not, what are your reasons for refusing? Do you think pensions should be paid at age 60 instead of at age 65? Do you believe that pensions should rise and fall with the cost of living? Do you favor pay-as-you-go or a continuation of the trust fund with deficit financing?

"But you don't just ask questions. This is your opportunity to tell him things he may not know about the Townsend Plan. Hand him our literature. Invite him to one of your club meetings...Then tell him about the Voters' League. Tell him that you and your friends are going to organize to support those candidates next year who will support the old folks."

The Voters' League is a program which the organization added one year ago, in an effort to strengthen the community end of its lobbying effort. Under this program, leagues are being organized in each Congressional district, for the purpose of contacting and voting for or against the Congressman from each region.

Each League is, or will be, composed not only of Townsendites but also of representatives from other national and local organizations interested in the Plan's general objectives. The Leagues are most active in New York, where community clubs, Parent-Teacher Association officials and other groups are cooperating with Townsendites, according to a spokesman for the Plan.

Apart from its Voters' Leagues, the Plan has chapters in 46 states. Members of these state chapters are also active in rounding up support for Townsend Plan bills, and in enlisting new members into the group.

#### OLD FOLKS' VOTE

Townsendites are convinced that with a nationwide chain of these Voters' Leagues, and a strengthened Washington office, they can make their group one of the nation's most powerful lobbies. They also believe that the aged can wield the balance of power at the polls if they are properly organized.

Dr. Townsend says:

"If the old people took their cue from other lobbies, they'd get results too. Republicans and Democrats would compete for the old folks' vote with words and deeds to improve their lot.

"An important mission of every Townsendite is to awaken other elderly people to this fact of political life.

"In next year's Congressional election campaigns, candidates will be competing for the farm vote, the labor vote, this vote and that vote. What about the old folks' vote? They'll compete for that too if enough of the aged voice their dissatisfaction with conditions under which they are now forced to live."

As part of their plans for next year, the Plan's officials are now considering rewriting parts of their legislative program, in order to make it more acceptable to more members of Congress.

One of these changes would include a clause forbidding payment of pensions to wives of highly paid men who still kept their jobs. Another would eliminate the requirement that each beneficiary spend his pension within a month. A third, would provide for pensions to widows even though their children had grown beyond the age of 18.

#### SIMPSON ON TRADE

Rep. Richard M. Simpson (R Pa.) Oct. 21 told the National Coal Association that the Republican party will protect American industries by correcting "innumerable indiscriminate, incongruous and inequitable" reciprocal trade agreements negotiated by Democratic administrations. The Association's directors Oct. 22 unanimously approved a resolution declaring that unrestricted fuel oil imports were forcing coal mines to close. It asked Congress to restrict oil imports.





### President On Campaigning

President Eisenhower said Oct. 21 he does not intend to campaign actively in the 1954 Congressional elections. He said he took this position because he does not believe that the Presidency should be used as an agency in partisan elections.

It is his responsibility to produce an enlightened, progressive program in the interest of all the people, he stated at a press conference. (See Page 1171) Then the people can vote his program up or down, he said. Mr. Eisenhower had stated at a press conference Sept. 30 that he hoped to establish a record which would be a good foundation for candidates who want to support the Administration.

Sen. Milton R. Young (R N.D.) said Oct. 22 the Eisenhower decision "will help" Republicans in the Midwest. There, he said, the Administration's "lack of farm policy" and foreign programs "are very unpopular."

### PRESIDENT TO "PARTICIPATE"

GOP National Chairman Leonard W. Hall, after a White House conference Oct. 22, said he expects the President to "participate" in the 1954 campaign by talking about the accomplishments of his Administration.

"And in doing that," Hall said, he will be supporting the party, because he must have a Republican Congress to carry out his program." Hall added he didn't know if there would be any campaign "trips" but "I think his TV programs (are) wonderful."

### Question Bricker Finances

Americans for Democratic Action on Oct. 17 questioned the advisability of Sen. John W. Bricker (R Ohio) continuing as Chairman and member of the Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee, on the ground that he shares profits of a law firm which represents Pennsylvania Railroad. Bricker has denied that his receipt of these fees is improper, but ADA saw "serious questions of propriety."

On Oct. 15 Democratic National Chairman Stephen A. Mitchell said the American Bar Association should investigate Bricker's financial arrangement with his Columbus, Ohio, law firm. "It may be that Sen. Bricker has a good explanation, but on the surface it appears there is a direct conflict of interests," Mitchell said.

### State Roundup

**MISSISSIPPI:** A U. S. Court in Jackson Oct. 17 granted the "Black and Tan" Republican faction headed by Perry Howard, Republican National Committeeman, the right to register as "the Republican Party of Mississippi." Howard's group attacked the Constitutionality of a 1950 Mississippi statute which helped the predominantly white "Lily White" faction replace the predominantly Negro "Black and Tans" as the Republican Party in the state. The court ruled that a portion of the statute was unconstitutional because it violated a section of the 14th amendment.

**NEW HAMPSHIRE:** Rep. Norris Cotton (R N.H.) said Oct. 15 that he may be a candidate next year to fill the unexpired term of the late Sen. Charles W. Tobey (R. N.H.). On Oct. 5 Wesley Powell (R), who came within a 1,000 votes of defeating Tobey in the 1950 primary, announced his candidacy for the same seat, now held by appointment by Sen. Robert W. Upton (R N.H.), who has not said whether he will be a candidate.

**NEW JERSEY:** The Democratic gubernatorial nominee, Robert B. Meyner, sent a telegram Oct. 13 to Gov. Alfred E. Driscoll (R) demanding that the governor repudiate Paul L. Troast, GOP gubernatorial nominee, because Troast had asked that the prison sentence of labor racketeer Joey Fay be commuted. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 1227) Driscoll called the telegram "cheap publicity," and condemned Meyner, a State Senator, for failing to support the GOP law enforcement program in the 1953 legislature.

On Oct. 19 the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen (Ind.) endorsed Meyner. On Oct. 21 Frank Hague Eggers, a Democratic member of the Jersey City Commission, engaged in a bitter intra-party feud with Mayor John V. Kenny (D), announced his support of Troast. Kenny is supporting Meyner. (For more on New Jersey politics, see page 1269.)

**NEW YORK:** Mayor Vincent R. Impellitteri Oct. 21 was ruled off the ballot as an independent candidate in the New York City mayoralty election. The action was by a State Supreme Court Justice because of technical objections to the mayor's nominating petitions raised by attorneys for Robert F. Wagner, Jr. Wagner defeated Impellitteri for the Democratic nomination on Sept. 15. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 1170.) The general election will be held Nov. 3. Elected on an independent ticket in 1950, Impellitteri decided to run as an independent again this year when he lost out in the Democratic primary.

His elimination from the race left three contestants: Wagner; City Council President Rudolph Halley, Liberal; and Harold Riegelman, Republican. Wagner Oct. 16 charged that one of Gov. Thomas E. Dewey's (R. N.Y.) "closest political associates on the national scene" had intervened for a parole for Joey Fay, convicted labor racketeer (See above.) Dewey denied the charge.

**OREGON:** Oregon's first legislative reapportionment measure in 42 years withstood its first legal test Oct. 10 when it was declared valid by State Circuit Court Judge Rex Kimmell. The measure was supported by the Oregon Young Republican Federation, the Young Democratic Federation, the League of Women Voters and by residents of Multnomah county (Portland) where one-third of the state lives. The measure gives Multnomah County 16 representatives in place of 13; seven state senators in place of five.

**VIRGINIA:** A five-man committee Oct. 16 took over direction of the state's Democratic gubernatorial campaign following the Oct. 15 resignation of Sidney S. Kellam of Princess Anne County as campaign manager. Kellam has been indicted on income tax evasion charges. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 1245)

## Democrats Try "Wisconsin"

### New Jersey Sixth

With a majority of only four seats in the House at present, Republicans are trying hard to pick up another seat in the special election to be held in the Sixth Congressional district of New Jersey on Nov. 3. (Also see page 1268.)

A traditionally Republican district, the Sixth was represented from 1945 until Aug. 17, 1953 by Clifford P. Case (R N.J.) of Rahway, who won election by 56.3 per cent of the vote in 1944, and three times easily won re-election by more than 60 per cent of the vote.

An early supporter of Mr. Eisenhower for President, Case favored the foreign aid programs of the Democratic Administration and often differed with Republican leadership in the House on both domestic and foreign issues. Case resigned from Congress on Aug. 17 to accept the presidency of the Ford Foundation Fund for the Republic. The Fund was set up to protect civil rights. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 1104.)

The district has gone Democratic only once in the past 35 years, in a special election in 1931 when Union and Morris counties both were in the old Fifth district. Percy H. Stewart, a Plainfield Democrat, was elected and served from December, 1931, until 1933. Redistricting in 1932 made Union County one district, the Sixth, and the district has voted Republican in all Congressional races since.

The district is located in northeastern New Jersey and is a suburban area. Many residents there work in nearby New York City, Newark and Jersey City. The area has considerable industry, particularly around Elizabeth, the largest city.

#### FACTORS IN ELECTION

Long frozen out of the district in Congressional elections, Democrats can cite several factors operating to their advantage in this special election.

In the first place, the Congressional election will be held on the same day as the gubernatorial race -- Nov. 3 -- and the Republicans are hard-pressed in this state-wide contest. Paul J. Troast, the GOP gubernatorial nominee, admitted on Oct. 2 that he wrote to Gov. Thomas E. Dewey (R N.Y.) in 1951 to ask for executive clemency for Joseph S. (Joey) Fay, a labor racketeer in a New York prison for extortion. Although Troast defended and explained his action, the Democrats made an issue of it along with charges that the administration of retiring Gov. Alfred E. Driscoll (R N.J.) has let crime and corruption flourish in the state, particularly in northern New Jersey. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 1227)

Secondly, there is a schism in the Union County Republican Committee which was pointed up Sept. 16 when George F. Hetfield (R) won the Republican nomination by only 10 votes over Horace E. Baker, former Union County GOP chairman. Hetfield has lived outside of the district for several years and re-registered as a resident of Plainfield only last August.

Hetfield regards himself as "an independent thinker" and is resentful of the "conservative tag" that the

Democrats have attempted to pin on him. A native of Plainfield, he worked in his youth on highway construction crews and as a seaman. He is now the senior partner of a Plainfield law firm. He has served four years on the Plainfield Common Council, two of those years as council president, and he also has served two years on the Mantoloking Borough Council. Hetfield is campaigning on a platform of national economic and military security, revision of the Taft-Hartley labor law, ferreting Communists out of the federal government, and reduction of federal spending by cutting down on waste and personnel. He favors foreign aid to strategic countries, support of the United Nations, and private financing in housing programs. He is against additional taxation.

#### DEMOCRAT FOLLOWS CASE

The Democratic nominee, selected by the Union County Democratic Committee on Sept. 16, is Harrison A. Williams, Jr., 33. Williams is running on a program similar to that espoused by Case. But Williams has CIO endorsement and favors repeal of Taft-Hartley while Case voted for the Act. (CQ Almanac, Vol. III, 1947, p. xxiv.) Williams has campaigned for a larger Point Four program, support of United Nations, strong military and civil defense, a fair conduct code in Congressional hearings, government economy by cutting out waste, and new labor legislation. He is against a national sales tax and cuts in Air Force funds.

Williams made an unsuccessful campaign for the state assembly in 1951. He is a native of Plainfield where his father is a manufacturer. A veteran, he worked as a steelworker and became a union member prior to becoming an attorney. He is now associated with a Newark law firm.

Jarred over the loss of the Ninth Wisconsin Congressional district, which elected a Democrat for the first time in history in a special election Oct. 13, Republicans are not taking the New Jersey contest for granted. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 1243.) Both parties are campaigning hard in the district. The stakes are high for there are only 218 Republicans in the House as against 214 Democrats. One seat is held by an independent who is a former Democrat and two seats, including the Sixth New Jersey, are now vacant.

Stepping up their campaign, the Republicans Oct. 21 announced a move to reactivate last year's highly successful appeal to Democrats and Independents through the "Citizens for Eisenhower." A group of Union County Republicans formed "Congressmen for Eisenhower in Union County," and planned to use for Hetfield the same money-raising telephone-calling and doorbell-ringing tactics used to help elect the President in 1952.

#### FLANDERS ON DISARMAMENT

Sen. Ralph E. Flanders (R Vt.) Oct. 20 said he had complained to President Eisenhower that State Department career officials "took the sparkle out of" his disarmament resolution (S Con Res 32) before approving its passage as S Res 150, minus three sections of the original. (CQ Weekly Report, pp. 736, 775, 1029.) S Con Res 46, identical to S Res 150, was adopted by the Senate but received no House action.

## O'KONSKI LETTER CONTROVERSY

When Rep. Alvin E. O'Konski (R Wis.) asked South Korean President Syngman Rhee to free some 23,000 anti-Communist POW's held by the United Nations, he inadvertently focused attention on a little-known law, passed in 1799, forbidding citizens of the U. S. from negotiating with foreign governments, or agents thereof, on their own initiative.

O'Konski revealed the terms of the letter Oct. 18. In it he said Rhee stands "almost alone as the hope of the free world ... in this hour of murder, plunder and appeasement." The Wisconsin Republican urged Rhee to have the "courage and vision" to "liberate those remaining helpless patriots as you did the others..."

### KOREA TALKS INVOLVED

The Eisenhower Administration had been alarmed about the trend of events in the Korean peace negotiations. A June 18 release of prisoners by Rhee threatened to upset truce negotiations, and United States troops are on guard against the action urged by O'Konski since a breach of the terms of the truce might give the Communists an excuse for renewal of the fighting.

At a news conference Oct. 20, Secretary of State John Foster Dulles was asked if the letter violated the Logan Act of 1799 -- which forbids American citizens from corresponding with a foreign government on controversies in foreign affairs in which the U. S. is interested. Dulles replied that he would have to reserve comment until he had seen the full text of the letter.

O'Konski Oct. 21 said he was "happy" he wrote the letter, and "if ... by a twist of the statutes I should be compelled to serve time, I will gladly do so."

"If I violated the Logan Act," he said, "then those Americans who are ... personally calling on Communist Tito and communicating with him at all hours of the day are in constant gross violation of the Logan Act."

### Logan Act Passage

The Logan Act was passed by the Federalists in 1799 to forestall citizen interference in foreign affairs. It was an outgrowth of trouble between the U. S. and France.

A U. S.-French treaty, signed in 1778, provided that France would help America in her war of independence against Great Britain, in return for which the U. S. promised to help France defend her Western hemisphere colonies should she need help.

When France and England went to war in 1793, the former asked for aid. The newly formed 13-state Union preferred not to be involved and France claimed that she had been "let down." The French government began seizing American shipping. The U. S. retaliated and relations between the two countries were severely strained.

After several years' deterioration of relations, the U. S. sent three men to France (the X Y Z affair) to try and negotiate a settlement. But France after negotiations refused to deal with them. The Federalists, called for war, seeing in it a chance to destroy the Democratic-Republican Party of Thomas Jefferson rallying all "patriots"

to the banner of the Federalists. They already had pushed through the Alien and Sedition Laws to deport any aliens -- mainly French nationals -- deemed "dangerous" to the interests of the U. S. President John Adams called for strengthened American defenses.

Federalist Alexander Hamilton also saw a chance to seize Florida, Louisiana and other territories during a war with France. The country was readied for war.

It was at this point in 1798 that George Logan, Philadelphia Quaker, pacifist and grandson of the secretary to William Penn, took it upon himself to go to France and try to reach an understanding between the two governments. The Federalists charged that Logan took with him a letter from Jefferson asking peace, but Jefferson later disclaimed any knowledge of the alleged letter.

Adams immediately asked the Congress to pass a law providing penalties for any citizen seeking to influence a foreign government in affairs concerning the U. S. The Federalist Party pushed through the so-called Logan Act.

### TEXT OF LAW

The Act was signed Jan. 30, 1799, and amended March 4, 1909, April 22, 1932, and June 25, 1948. As it stands today the Act states:

"Any citizen of the United States, wherever he may be, who, without authority of the United States, directly or indirectly commences or carries on any correspondence or intercourse with any foreign government or any officer or agent thereof, with intent to influence the measures or conduct of any foreign government or any officer or agent thereof, in relation to any disputes or controversies with the United States, or to defeat the measures of the United States, shall be fined not more than \$5,000 or imprisoned not more than three years, or both.

"This section shall not abridge the right of a citizen to apply, himself or his agent, to any foreign government or the agents thereof for redress of any injury he may have sustained from such government of any of its agents or subjects." (Title 18, Chapter 45, Section 953, U. S. C., 1946.)

A check of the U. S. Code, annotated, shows no person has ever been indicted under the Logan Act.

### PARLEYS WITH RUSSIA

Chairman Alexander Wiley (R Wis.) of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee Oct. 21 said the free world is now strong enough to negotiate with Russia for world peace.

Oct. 16, Sen. H. Alexander Smith (R N.J.), a member of the Committee, said a Big Four conference would be a "snare and delusion" if undertaken before Russia evidences its good faith. He proposed a one-year probationary period during which the Soviet bloc would be expected to abandon aggression, allow greater personal freedom, and discuss settlements in Austria, Germany, and Indo-China.

# Executive Briefs

## The President

### SELL TVA?

President Eisenhower said in his Oct. 21 news conference that the Tennessee Valley Authority was a historical fact and he did not know that it could or should be sold to private interests.

Clarence Manion, chairman of President Eisenhower's Inter-governmental Relations Commission, said on an Oct. 19 television program he thought TV should be sold to private industry.

Oct. 20 Sen. Estes Kefauver (D Tenn.) said Manion's idea was "ridiculous," and "this is just another example of what those being appointed to the various 'study' commissions by the Eisenhower Administration have in store for public power."

Americans for Democratic Action Oct. 20 petitioned President Eisenhower to oust Manion as a result of his TVA statement.

The President, in his June 17 news conference, spoke of TVA as "creeping socialism" but emphasized then he was not out to destroy it.

### ON TOUR

President Eisenhower continued a trip into the South and Southwest, dedicating the Falcon Dam on the Rio Grande River Oct. 19. Mr. Eisenhower began his tour Oct. 14. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 1245.)

With Mexican President Cortines, Mr. Eisenhower praised the dam as a "lesson in the way neighbor nations can and should live: In peace, mutual respect and common prosperity."

Falcon Dam, 75 miles downstream from Laredo, Tex., is for irrigation, electric power and flood control. Money for completion of the dam (\$6.5million) was carried in the State-Justice-Commerce appropriation for fiscal 1954 (HR 4974 - P.L. 195).

In Mission, Tex., Oct. 19, the President issued a call to the nation's mayors for a White House civil defense conference Dec. 14 and 15. State governors had a similar briefing May 4 and 5. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 603.)

In New Orleans, Oct. 17, the President said that a two-party system for the South "is here." In Sharyland, Tex., later the same day, Mr. Eisenhower was welcomed by Gov. Allan Shivers (D), Sen. Price Daniel (D) and GOP National Committeeman Jack Porter of Houston.

Earlier, at Defiance, Ohio, Oct. 15, the President said young people "regardless of means" should be able to attend school for "minimum of two additional years" (beyond high school.)

The President returned to Washington Oct. 20.

## Eisenhower Meets Press

President Eisenhower Oct. 21 said he doubted that the Tennessee Valley Authority could or should be sold to private interests, as one of his advisors had suggested.

In other comments during his news conference, the President:

Defended Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson

Lauded 12 governors who had agreed on a drought relief program entailing some state-level self-help

Reported that cattlemen and farmers are taking their economic troubles in stride.

Denied he had ever advocated price supports at 100 per cent of parity, although full equality for farmers is his goal

Declined to interpret the significance of the Republican defeat in Wisconsin's Ninth Congressional District.

Said he does not plan to intervene in local political campaigns

Expressed wonder that Communist propaganda did not win over more American prisoners of war, in view of the meager education in freedom afforded by the American armed forces.

## Drops McCarthy Probe

Attorney General Herbert Brownell, Jr., said Oct. 16 there was no evidence that Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R Wis.) violated any fraud statute or the elections laws in the handling of his finances. Brownell said McCarthy's income was still being investigated by experts in the Bureau of Internal Revenue.

In a letter to Chairman William E. Jenner (R Ind.), of the Senate Rules Committee, Brownell also asserted that a probe of McCarthy's part in the 1950 Maryland Senatorial campaign between Sen. John M. Butler (R) and former Sen. Millard E. Tydings (D) failed to "establish... any public offense defined by federal statute." (CQ Almanac, Vol. VII, 1951, p. 365.)

A Senate Rules Subcommittee on Privileges and Elections report on Jan. 2, 1953, asked the Department of Justice to investigate questions raised by an inquiry into McCarthy's finances. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 46.) It also asked the Department to look into alleged irregularities in campaign funds of former Sen. William Benton (D Conn.) Brownell announced that Benton was cleared also.

Sen. A. S. (Mike) Monroney (D Okla.), Subcommittee Chairman during the 1951 investigation, declared Oct. 17 that Brownell was "giving a clean bill to all the ugly features" of "one of the dirtiest campaigns in recent history." Commented Butler Oct. 17: "There wasn't anything wrong in that campaign."



## Departments

### ISRAEL AID SUSPENDED

Secretary of State John Foster Dulles announced Oct. 20 that the U. S. had suspended a \$100 million aid program for Israel because he believed the Israeli government was defying a United Nations ruling.

The Eisenhower Administration decided to defer aid to Israel, Dulles said, until it complies with a UN ruling that it must cease trying to divert waters from the River Jordan along the Syrian border.

### INFLUENCE-PROBE PERJURY?

Attorney General Herbert Brownell, Jr., said Oct. 16 a federal grand jury would be asked to decide whether former Washington, D. C., Republican Leader Warren L. Stephenson committed perjury when he testified before a House Armed Services Subcommittee investigating "influence peddling." (CQ Weekly Report, p. 1154.)

## Appointments

The White House announced Oct. 16 that President Eisenhower was sending Eric Johnston to the Near East, with the rank of Ambassador, as his personal representative to explore with Israel and the Arab states water resources and other development, with the purpose of bringing stability to that region.

### SPEECH WRITER

Kevin McCann, president of Defiance College, joined the White House staff on a part time basis Oct. 20 to help prepare speeches.

### MEXICAN - U. S. COMMISSION

Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson Oct. 16 announced appointment of Walter Thurston, former U. S. Ambassador to several Latin American countries, as his special assistant to serve as U. S. director of the Mexican - U. S. commission for the prevention of foot and mouth disease in Mexico.

### COMMERCE ASSISTANT

Lothair Teetor, Hagerstown, Ind., industrialist, was given a recess appointment by President Eisenhower Oct. 22 as Assistant Secretary of Commerce.

## Commissions

### ATOMIC POWER

Announcement of the first full scale attempt to channel atomic power for peace was made Oct. 22 by a member of the Atomic Energy Commission, Thomas E. Murray.

Labeling the move as "America's answer" to Soviet claims of mastery over nuclear weapons, Murray said the Atomic Energy Commission will build an industrial power reactor producing at least 60,000 kilowatts of electrical energy. This would be enough to run a city of 50,000 population. Murray said the project would cost "tens of millions of dollars" and might take three or four years.

## FOREIGN TRADE

President Eisenhower's study commission on trade has decided to seek the advice of former President Hoover and Adlai E. Stevenson in its quest for a non-partisan solution to the foreign trade problem, it was announced Oct. 21. Commission Head Clarence Randall Oct. 20 wrote interested national groups seeking their views.

### FAIR HIRING CHECKUP

The president's Committee on Government Contracts Oct. 19 took the first step toward putting in force prohibitions on discrimination in employment by government contractors.

A letter was sent to 27 federal agencies calling attention to the President's non-discrimination order and asking for a report on how the order was being enforced. (For background on federal fair-employment policies, see CQ Weekly Report, p. 1219.)

### REPORT ON STANDARDS BUREAU

A committee of scientists appointed by Secretary of Commerce Sinclair Weeks to evaluate the work of the National Bureau of Standards reported Oct. 15 that lack of funds and an emphasis on weapons development in the past three years had caused a "tragic" decline in basic research at the nation's central laboratory. The group recommended increased appropriations for the Bureau and said the Bureau's over-all work was "superior." (CQ Weekly Report, p. 470.)

### FEDERAL JOB CUTS

Chairman Philip Young of the Civil Service Commission said Oct. 19 that reductions in government employees in Washington will be made to the extent of only 4,700 jobs up to June 30, 1954. Most of these cuts, he said, would be made merely by not filling personnel vacancies as they come about.

## BENSON BUFFETED

Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson told Newsweek Magazine, in an interview released Oct. 20, that the Republican defeat in Wisconsin's Ninth Congressional District (CQ Weekly Report, p. 1243) did not signify lack of confidence in GOP farm policies. He said the vote "may well indicate continued dissatisfaction with the existing farm program," which was instituted under a Democratic Administration.

Benson indicated that he does not intend to resign. Oct. 21, President Eisenhower defended Benson against criticism. The President spoke of Benson as completely dedicated to America and said he would not criticize him for failing to produce a miraculous, one-line cure for all the evils besetting the farmers.

In a Chicago speech Oct. 21, Benson promised he will submit "certain specific suggestions" on farm policy to Congress in January. He said he is interested only in "what is good for agriculture," not "in pleasing or replying to rabble rousers and demagogues."

He called the basic problem the formulation of "farm programs that will protect farm income without freezing



farm production patterns." The worst of the "painful" farm price adjustments, Benson said, "are behind us."

#### QUIT OR STAY?

Sen. Milton R. Young (R N.D.) Oct. 17 called for Benson's resignation because "he has lost the confidence of the farmers." Oct. 18, Sen. Lester C. Hunt (D Wyo.) and Rep. A. L. Miller (R Neb.) agreed that Benson should quit.

Sen. Ralph E. Flanders (R Vt.) said Oct. 21 that he hopes Benson will remain as Secretary, "because in his fundamental position he is right."

Oct. 21, Rep. Glenn R. Davis (R Wis.) said criticism of Benson may require Benson's resignation as a "political sacrifice, but I would consider that unfortunate."

Rep. Carl T. Curtis (R Neb.) defended Benson Oct. 18, while Rep. Wright Patman (D Tex.) urged President Eisenhower to convene a special session of Congress to deal with the farm situation. Rep. Wingate H. Lucas (D Tex.) also called for a special session Oct. 21.

#### FLANDERS PREDICTS HIGH PROPS

Sen. Ralph E. Flanders (R Vt.) Oct. 21 said the Administration was likely to propose a two-year extension of present rigid high farm price supports, pending institution of a new program in 1957. He had conferred with the President Oct. 20.

Flanders Oct. 1 offered a new farm plan (CQ Weekly Report, p. 1228), but told CQ Oct. 17 that prospects for its early adoption are "not at all favorable," since this is "the wrong year" politically to propose it. He called flexible supports "far superior" to rigid props. Oct. 21, he said temporary continuation of rigid supports probably would be "best."

#### Minor Grain Supports

Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson Oct. 20 announced that 1954 "minor" grains -- oats, barley, rye, and grain sorghums -- will be supported at 85 per cent of parity, the current level. There had been Congressional demands for supports (CQ Weekly Report, p. 1228.) Guaranteed price levels, however, will be lower than this year for oats, barley, and sorghums, due to adjustments in the parity formula.

#### PRICE "SQUEEZE"

The "squeeze" between low farm prices and high costs for products and services bought by farmers will continue "about the same" in 1954 as in 1953, the Agriculture Department's Bureau of Agricultural Economics predicted Oct. 19. BAE said costs may decline "somewhat," but prices will continue low.

#### Farm Speech Reaction

Sen. Milton R. Young (R N.D.) complained Oct. 17 that President Eisenhower's Oct. 15 farm speech (CQ Weekly Report, p. 1249) "was too indefinite." He said that "farmers want some definite commitments."

In another Congressional reaction to the address Sen. A. S. Mike Monroney (D Okla.) Oct. 17 accused the Republicans of "government by postponement" and "broken campaign pledges."

#### Drought-Aid Plan

Twelve state governors met with President Eisenhower and Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson Oct. 16 in Kansas City and announced the outline of a two-part federal-state program to assist drought-stricken farmers. Colorado's Gov. Dan Thornton (R) announced that:

In the present emergency stricken states should join with the government in providing hay for relief. The amount contributed by each state would be based on need and the ability to pay.

On a long-term basis, an executive committee of the National Governors Conference would work with a special federal committee to develop a constructive and continuing program for state-federal cooperation in disaster relief.

Governors at the meeting were Thornton, Phil M. Donnelly (D Mo.), John S. Battle (D Va.), Edwin L. Mechem (R N.M.), Johnston Murray (D Okla.), Charles H. Russell (R Nev.), Frank G. Clement (D Tenn.), Francis Cherry (D Ark.), Edward F. Arn (R Kan.), Hugh L. White (D Miss.), and Allen Shivers (D Tex.). Lt. Gov. Emerson Beauchamp (D Ky.) represented Gov. Lawrence W. Wetherby (D).

#### ASKS SPECIAL SESSION

Sen. John L. McClellan (D Ark.) Oct. 21 asked President Eisenhower to call a special session of Congress, if necessary, to provide drought relief for Arkansas. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 1228.)

Later in the day, the Agriculture Department announced the addition of 29 counties in six states, including three counties in Arkansas, to the drought disaster area eligible for federal assistance, bringing the total to 454 in 13 states.

#### Demand Land Survey

Officials of 11 western states, in a meeting that ended Oct. 16, demanded a speedy survey of millions of federal acres within their borders which are rich in oil and minerals.

The State Land Commissioners called the federal government "the biggest land grabber in history" and recommended an amendment of the Taylor Grazing Act making it mandatory that the federal government give the states land sections covered by the act of June 28, 1934.

#### Cole On A-Power

Chairman W. Sterling Cole (R N.Y.) of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy said Oct. 20 that he feels "free to speak out" on atomic energy, since he considers that President Eisenhower's order requiring clearance of statements in that field applies only to the executive branch. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 1232.)

He reiterated his belief that \$10 billion a year should be added to defense spending, and that more information on atomic energy should be disseminated. Oct. 18, he said it was "very difficult to conceive" that atomic weapons would not be used in war.



## weekly committee roundup

### New Hearings

**MERCHANT MARINE** -- The Maritime Subsidies Subcommittee of the Senate Inter-state and Foreign Commerce Committee Oct. 21 began hearings in San Francisco on the problems and adequacy of the merchant marine fleet. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 1248.)

Robert E. Mayer, president of the Pacific American Steam ship Association, said discrimination by foreign governments against American vessels, in direct violation of treaties, is "costly and irritating." He named Nicaragua, Chile and Ecuador as the countries "most guilty."

Mayer asserted it would be impossible to attack the problem of government-owned vessels in competition with private industry until the Navy is "forced" to reveal "accurate figures on the cost of government operation."

W. K. Varcoe, vice president of American President Lines, said the government encroaches on private enterprise when it "improperly expands a service" which "is sound in a limited field." Varcoe urged that, except in emergencies or absence of privately-owned passenger service travel privileges on Navy transports be limited to U. S. military personnel or their families.

Randolph Sevier, president of Matson Navigation Company, cited increased labor costs for private industry, and urged extension of federal aid to private operators in the construction of replacement tonnage.

**OCCUPATION CURRENCY** -- Sen. Karl E. Mundt (R S.D.), acting as Chairman of the Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations of the Senate Government Operations Committee, Oct. 19 re-opened an inquiry into the 1944 official United States government transfer of currency plates to Russia for use in printing German occupation money. (In 1947 three Senate committees jointly investigated the occupation currency situation without fixing responsibility on any particular individual.)

OCT. 19 --

Mundt reported, following a three-hour closed hearing of witnesses, that the Subcommittee was going to show how the transfer of the plates was done "above the table diplomatically" with the help of Communists who had infiltrated the U.S. government for the purpose of working "under the table" in order "to nudge along the above the table negotiations."

OCT 20 --

In open session, Alvin W. Hall, Director of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, and Daniel W. Bell, Undersecretary of the Treasury in 1944, said they both objected to giving the plates and printing equipment to the Soviet Union but were overruled by Henry Morgenthau, Jr., then Secretary of the Treasury.

Two spokesmen for the Department of the Army, Howard R. Sacks and Howard K. Schultz, testified that though the decision to give the plates to Russia was not a military one, they had sought "repeatedly" for an accounting of the amount of marks printed with the plates.

Harold Glasser, a former Treasury Department Official, refused to testify, invoking the privilege of the Fifth Amendment.

OCT. 21 --

Elizabeth Bentley, a self-confessed wartime Communist spy ring courier (CQ Almanac, Vol. VII, 1951, p. 376), testified that Communists working in the U.S. government had orders to help Russia get printing plates to produce German occupation currency. She named two former Treasury Department officials, Ludwig Ullman and Nathan Gregory Silvermaster (CQ Weekly Report, p. 1194), as having helped first to get samples of the currency and then to help get the plates through official diplomatic negotiations by "putting the pressure on" Harry Dexter White, then Special Assistant to the Secretary of the Treasury. Both Ullman and Silvermaster invoked the privilege of the Fifth Amendment and refused to affirm or deny Bentley's accusations.

Mundt said he saw in the testimony a "pattern of espionage" to help Russia get the plates. He said he believed the testimony shows the Russians used spies to help their negotiations "but they did it without the knowledge of Morgenthau and other top people that they were surrounded by disloyal people."

Mundt said that letting Russia have the plates cost the U.S. millions of dollars.

**UN-AMERICAN** -- The House Un-American Activities Committee Oct. 22 held a closed-door hearing on methods and efforts used by Communists in Korea to influence American soldiers to follow the Communist line. Chairman Harold H. Velde (R Ill.) asserted that three ex-POW's testified, but did not identify them.

### REDS IN SCHOOLS

The Teachers Union of Philadelphia (Ind.) Oct. 22 termed "unconstitutional" the Committee's proposed public hearings into charges of Communists in the city's schools. The Union, which says it represents a "minority" of the city's 8,000 teachers, cited the Tenth amendment. The Tenth amendment reserves to the states or the people those powers not specifically delegated to the federal government in the Constitution.

**ATOMIC DEFENSE** -- Chairman Leverett Saltonstall (R Mass.) of the Senate Armed Services Committee announced Oct. 20 that his group has started a full scale investigation of plans to defend the U. S. against atomic attack. He said he appointed Robert C. Sprague North Adams, Mass., industrialist, Oct. 9 to make the study of all the nation's defense plans.

### Continued Hearings

**FARM TOUR** -- The House Agriculture Committee concluded the Midwest portion of its "grass roots" tour Oct. 20. Resumption of the search for a farm price-support program was scheduled for Nov. 1 in Wyoming. (CQ Weekly Report, pp. 1247-48.)

Oct. 16 in Des Moines, Iowa, Howard Hill, president of the Iowa Farm Bureau Federation, complained of the "squeeze" between falling farm prices and high cost for the goods and services farmers buy. He said Federation members are being sounded out on their attitudes toward his organization's "traditional" advocacy of flexible price supports, varying inversely with supply. Hill said he did not believe declining cattle prices have convinced farmers and feeders of the need for direct price supports on livestock. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 1246.)

Oct. 17, nearly 100 witnesses in Quincy and Bloomington, Ill., divided fairly evenly on the question of flexible vs. continued high rigid supports. Earl Smith, formerly vice-president of the Federation, advocated extension of rigid supports of basic commodities at 90 per cent of parity, with provisions for change. He called Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson "a man of high purposes," but said he "doesn't have the necessary knowledge to be Secretary..."

Linus F. Kieffer of the Jefferson County Farm Bureau said rigid high supports induce "over-production and surpluses." He opposed supports on cattle and perishables.

Ernest Schirck, manager of a county Production and Marketing Administration office, said "flexible supports would break farmers." He criticized intervention by labor union spokesmen.

Representatives of the Congress of Industrial Organizations and the Farmers Union urged adoption of rigid supports at 100 per cent of parity. The union men reported that farmers' economic troubles have been reflected in reduced demand for products which provide jobs.

Witnesses from Indiana, Michigan, and Kentucky divided on flexible vs. rigid supports Oct. 19 in Indianapolis. Harry J. Reed, dean of the Purdue University College of Agriculture, recommended temporary extension of the present support program to take agriculture "out of politics." After the 1954 elections, he said, Congress should formulate a permanent program. He advocated flexible supports. Hassil E. Schenck, president of the Indiana Farm Bureau, agreed with Reed that high supports have encouraged over-production.

Frank Jump, master of the Indiana Grange, reported that 88 per cent of his members favor continuation of the present support program. Jump said they do not blame Benson for their plight. Labor and Farmers Union spokesmen testified for 100 per cent of parity supports.

Samuel R. Guard, editor of the Breeder's Gazette, proposed a system of insurance, with premiums to be paid by farmers, to guarantee returns at 90 per cent of parity. Mark W. Pickell, secretary of the Corn Belt Livestock Feeders Association, Chicago, advocated reduced government intervention in agricultural economics.

Oct. 20 in Columbus, Ohio, H. S. Foust, director of the Ohio Department of Agriculture, reported that farmers favor continuation of the present program, but Fred J. Greiner, of the Ohio Dairy Products Association, advocated flexible supports. Other proposals ranged from flexible to 100 per cent of parity supports.

## PRE-JUDGED ?

Allan B. Kline, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation, charged Oct. 19 that the Committee had pre-judged the issue before starting its tour. He favors flexible supports. Three members of the Committee denied the charge Oct. 20.

**RADAR ESPIONAGE** -- Chairman Joseph R. McCarthy (R Wis.), of the Senate Permanent Investigations Subcommittee Oct. 16 continued his New York closed-door probe of alleged espionage at the Army Signal Corps Radar Center Fort Monmouth, N. J. (CQ Weekly Report, pp. 1246-7.)

McCarthy announced that a witness, whom he didn't identify, began "telling all" about the espionage. Described as an "important employee," the man said he knew executed atomic-spy Julius Rosenberg "rather well," according to McCarthy.

McCarthy announced that links between Rosenberg and civilian employees at Monmouth had cropped up repeatedly during the investigation. Major Gen. Kirk Lawton, Fort commander, Oct. 15 issued orders tightening restrictions on removing documents from the base, McCarthy announced.

On Oct. 17 three persons named by the Oct. 16 witness, testified. McCarthy declared that one of the three was still employed at Monmouth, while the other two were former employees there.

McCarthy said one witness, a former employee, refused to say whether he was a member of a spy ring organized by Rosenberg, or whether he said, when Rosenberg was executed, "There, but for the grace of God, go I." The Chairman said the witness, unidentified by him, cited the Fifth amendment.

McCarthy said he would not accept the plea, and would ask the Senate to cite the man for contempt.

The Army announced Oct. 17 in Washington that it has no evidence that Monmouth secret data fell into the hands of Communists in East Germany. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 1246.)

Secretary of Defense Charles E. Wilson Oct. 19 announced that the Army still was investigating the charges of stolen documents and that the matter "will not be covered up."

Oct. 20, McCarthy and Secretary of the Army Robert T. Stevens visited Monmouth. Stevens declared that "more than a dozen" civilian specialists in the Signal Corps laboratory had been suspended as questionable security risks.

Oct. 21, McCarthy said the Department of Justice had agreed to let him question Atom-Spy David Greenglass in Lewisburg, Pa., federal penitentiary in connection with the Radar espionage probe. McCarthy declared he would visit the penitentiary early in November. He added that a special Subcommittee investigator was on his way back from Germany with a sworn statement from a scientist who claims to have evidence of spying at the radar center.

**STOCKPILE** -- The Minerals, Materials and Fuel Subcommittee of the Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee continued hearings on the management

of national defense stockpiles. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 1247).

OCT. 15 --

Chairman George W. Malone (R Nev.) of the Subcommittee said Oct. 15 that 77 per cent of the value of all government stockpile materials now in the U. S. were purchased abroad. He said there was a "terrible danger" in relying on foreign sources of supply that had developed in the past 20 years.

Witnesses at the closed hearings which ran from Oct. 15-17 included Defense Mobilizer Arthur S. Fleming, A. J. Walsh, of the General Services Administration, and Paul Rolle of the Office of Secretary of Defense.

OCT. 16 --

Malone said a "great majority" of the 75 critical materials on the stockpile list could be developed in this country. He said foreign producers sometimes got "higher prices and more favored treatment" than domestic mines in the sale of minerals to the government for defense stockpiles.

OCT. 17 --

Malone accused U. S. government agencies of encouraging foreign mine operators "to keep their workers on starvation wages." He said, "very obviously it is foreign competitors of U. S. producers who have reaped the profits."

OCT. 20 --

In the first day of public hearings, an Interior Department official told the Subcommittee the U. S. must have imports of strategic materials to fill its needs.

Assistant Secretary of Mineral Resources Felix E. Wormser testified, "Our domestic economy has grown so much we do need large amounts of imports."

Secretary of Interior Douglas McKay, who testified briefly, also disagreed with Malone's self-sufficiency theory in regard to minerals. McKay said, "I don't want to become dependent on foreign countries, but in time of emergency we must get some help from other countries."

OCT. 21 --

The U. S. is dependent on sources outside the Western Hemisphere for at least a portion of 21 key minerals, Bureau of Mines experts testified. The experts said that at present the Western Hemisphere is self-sufficient in 40 basic minerals, including coal, natural gas, petroleum, aluminum ores, copper, iron ore, lead magnesium, nickel, silver, sulphur and zinc.

OCT. 22 --

A Utah mining official testified that U. S. mines are being put out of business because "the American taxpayer has been called upon to finance (foreign) competition." Otto Herres, chairman of the National Lead and Zinc Committee, said that government policies have contributed heavily to depressing the U. S. mining industry.

Norwood B. Melcher, Bureau of Mines specialist on minerals used in the iron and steel industry, testified that Cuban ore deposits were an important potential resource for the United States but would require much development.

## Report

**INTERNAL SECURITY** -- The Senate Internal Security Subcommittee Oct. 19 reported it had evidence to show that for some time there had been an effective relationship between the Soviet and U. S. Communists in United Nations matters.

The report was an appraisal of testimony before the Subcommittee May 12 (CQ Weekly Report, p. 648), when Victor Perlo, a New York economist and former government official, had refused to say whether he had been a Communist.

Testimony released Oct. 19 showed that another witness, Robert S. Byfield, a representative from the New York Stock Exchange to the UN, had testified May 12 that a book written by Perlo entitled "American Imperialism" was one of three that "formed the literary brain-trust for information concerning the American business system."

This information, Byfield said, was "apparently sent from America to the Kremlin and analyzed by the Kremlin, and sent back to the Iron Curtain delegates at the United Nations and used by them in propagandistic attempts to discredit American business throughout the world."

The Subcommittee charged Oct. 15 that Communists and Red-sympathizers, besides infiltrating executive agencies, had held posts on Congressional investigating units. The Subcommittee made public its record on Charles Kramer of New York City, named as a Communist spy by Elizabeth Bentley and Whittaker Chambers, showing he had served with three Senate investigations.

## REDS IN COLLEGES

Chairman William E. Jenner (R Ind.) Oct. 21 said the Subcommittee was not on a "witch hunt." He asked the support of the nation in a speech to Southern India, Inc., a business promotion organization.

He disclosed that most of the Communists in education called before the Subcommittee originally were reported to the group by university presidents. He said that in 21 Eastern colleges there were from three to 20 Communists on each faculty.

**INTERNAL REVENUE** -- The Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation released transcripts Oct. 21 of the testimony of Revenue Commissioner T. Coleman Andrews, United States Treasury Department, before the Committee's Sept. 25 closed door session. Andrews said that his reorganization of the tax service may have reduced back tax collections temporarily but would pay off in the long run.

He said that without his new reforms the U.S. would not "have a revenue service in five years worthy of the name." Andrews said the accounting and collection departments of the revenue service were a "shameful mess" before he took over last winter.

## Probe Proposed

**RACE TRACKS** -- Rep. Louis B. Heller (D N.Y.) Oct. 19 proposed an investigation of the nation's race tracks by the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee of which he is a member.



Heller said in a wire to Chairman Charles A. Wolverton (R N.J.) that press reports "indicate race track scandals on a national scale extending into several states." In a reply, Wolverton said, "It does not seem either necessary or proper" to ask committee members to return to Washington for a probe of race track operations.

### On Tour

**INDO-CHINA VISIT** -- Sen. Mike Mansfield (D Mont.), a member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, returned Oct. 19 from his month-long tour of Indo-China and other countries in the Near and Far East. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 1213.)

He said that the United States should continue to give France full aid in its Indo-China war; that Indo-China is "just as important as Korea and in some respects even more important because of its strategic location"; and that the capture of that country by the Communists would put the Philippines, Indonesia and Southeast Asia in "great danger."

**FOREIGN AID, AGRICULTURE** -- Three members of the Agriculture Subcommittee of the House Appropriations Committee, Reps. H. Carl Andersen (R Minn.), Chairman, Ben F. Jensen (R Iowa) and Allan Oakley Hunter (R Calif.), said from New Delhi, India, Oct. 21 that they had had a "very satisfactory" conference with India's Prime Minister Nehru over United States assistance to India.

The Subcommittee, which is studying the foreign aid program and agricultural methods in Europe, Asia and the Far East, planned to travel next to Hong Kong, Formosa and Japan.

Jensen criticized the "failure" of the aid programs in the Middle Eastern nations to provide sufficient emphasis on the development of water supplies. He said, "The rest of the programs there are only temporary unless we provide water for the irrigation of the desert lands." (CQ Weekly Report, p. 1194.)

**ARMED SERVICES** -- Six members of a Special Subcommittee of the House Armed Services Committee, met Oct. 21 with Prime Minister Nehru of India in New Delhi. Rep. Leroy Johnson (R Calif.), Chairman of the Subcommittee, said following the meeting: "Nehru looks at things much the same as we do, trying to see how a stable peace can be established."

Johnson said Oct. 20 that his group "on the whole is satisfied" with French use of United States equipment in the Indo-China campaign. The Subcommittee, which recently arrived from Indo-China, is touring Asia, the Far East and Africa "to determine what security problems confront" anti-Communist countries. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 1248.)

**IMMIGRATION** - Sen. Arthur V. Watkins (R Utah), Chairman of the Subcommittee on Immigration and Naturalization of the Senate Judiciary Committee, was in Florence, Italy, Oct. 16 as a guest of the Italian Government. Watkins is making a study-tour of European and Arab refugee problems. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 1231.)

### PATTERSON GIVES VIEWS

Rep. James T. Patterson (R Conn.), back from a European vacation tour, said Oct. 15 that the free world must take at face value Russia's statement that it has atomic and hydrogen weapons and that the U.S. must continue its production of nuclear weapons and push for new techniques to offset Russia's arms progress.

### NIXON IN INDONESIA

Vice President Richard M. Nixon landed Oct. 21 at Jakarta, Indonesia, from Australia. He said he hoped to talk with Indonesia's President Sukarno.

Nixon, on a 38,000-mile goodwill tour as President Eisenhower's personal emissary, in speeches in Australia Oct. 15-20, said the United States must work with the United Kingdom and Australia on the development of Atomic energy; that isolationism was dead in the U.S.; and that he could not predict what Congress would do about easing trade barriers, a "domestic issue" in the United States. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 1231.)

### SOCIAL SECURITY TAXES

Chairman Carl T. Curtis (R Neb.) of the House Ways and Means Subcommittee on Social Security said Oct. 22 that a 33 per cent increase in social security taxes, slated for Jan. 1, 1954, was necessary to carry on the program of death and retirement benefits. Curtis added that he planned hearings in November on a broad investigation of the entire Old Age and Survivors Insurance system. (See pages 1266-67.)

Another member of the Subcommittee, Rep. Thomas B. Curtis (R Mo.), said Oct. 22 it might be good for "private concerns" to handle the "entire program." (For other members of the Subcommittee, see CQ Weekly Report, p. 284.)

Rep. Richard M. Simpson (R Pa.), on the parent Ways and Means group, asserted Oct. 22 it would be "wise" for Congress to freeze the wage taxes at their present levels. Simpson urged "early attention" to the problem in the second session.

### BALANCED BUDGET?

Chairman John Taber (R N.Y.), of the House Appropriations Committee, Oct. 17 called for a balanced budget in fiscal 1955. He asserted he did not share the views of some Administration officials that a balanced budget would not be possible that soon. Fiscal 1955 starts next July 1.

After a White House conference Oct. 21, Taber said the budget could be balanced and an adequate defense provided for fiscal 1955.

The same day, W. Randolph Burgess, special assistant to Secretary of the Treasury George M. Humphrey, said the government could not promise a balanced budget for the coming fiscal year.

### CORDON PONDERES RE-ELECTION BID

Sen. Guy Cordon (R Ore.) said Oct. 22 he may not seek re-election in 1954. The question is "under consideration," he said. (For background on Senatorial race in Oregon, see page 1260.)

## BURKE INTERVIEW

Sen. Thomas A. Burke (D Ohio), successor to the late Sen. Robert A. Taft (R Ohio), came to Washington for a visit Oct. 16 but made no public commitments on national issues. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 1244.)

The Clevelander whose job as mayor of that city ends Nov. 9, said he had not decided whether he would run in a special election next year for the remaining two years of Taft's term. He did say he and Gov. Frank J. Lausche, who appointed Burke, had never discussed whether Lausche would run for the Senate, as had been rumored.

Burke said he thought Taft was "a great man" but that he disagreed with much of his voting record. Questions from reporters on how he stood on various issues were parried. "Even after I'm sworn in as Senator, I am going to be a little pitcher with big ears for awhile," he said.

## TAX LOOPHOLES

Sen. John J. Williams (R Del.) charged Oct. 19 that 25,000 government employees were refusing to pay their full income taxes because of a loophole in the law.

Williams said a federal ruling prohibited the attachment of salaries of federal employees. He called it "shocking and disgraceful" and promised to introduce a bill after Congress convenes that would give the Treasury Department authority to attach or withhold the salary of any government employee for payment of income taxes. The loss pointed out by Williams is from taxes due above the regular withholding tax.

A House Ways and Means Subcommittee investigating tax collection in 1952 pointed out the same loophole. (CQ Almanac, Vol. VIII, 1952, p. 346).

## CONGRESSIONAL BRIEFS

### OUTLAW COMMUNISTS?

Sen. Charles E. Potter (R Mich.) Oct. 16 called for the outlawing of the Communist party in America. In a speech in Denver, he urged revision of the Fifth Amendment to the Constitution, admittance of wire-tapping evidence as legal testimony and lifting of the seven-year statute of limitations in treason and espionage cases.

Rep. Kit Clardy (R Mich.), of the House Un-American Activities Committee, said Oct. 15 he planned to introduce a bill in the next session of Congress outlawing the Communist party.

### DEFENSE POLICY

Sen. John F. Kennedy (D Mass.) Oct 16 urged a defense policy "more in keeping with the perils of the time than the one that is at present our national policy." He said, "Our continental defenses are insecure and our Air Force has suffered heavily from successive stretch-outs." The remarks were made in a speech before the American Legion Executive Committee in Indianapolis.

## AID TO SCHOOLS

The time has come for Congress to act on federal aid to education, Sen. George A. Smathers (D Fla.) said Oct 17. He said that unless there is some action "our current deficiencies will increase with a greater overcrowding of facilities, a continuing shortage of teachers and a resultant further threat to our educational standards."

## FAR EAST RESOURCES

An International Council of Free Asia to organize the resources of free nations of the Far East as a bulwark against communism was called for Oct. 19 by Senate Majority Leader William F. Knowland (R Calif.) The proposal, he said, would be separate from a collective security system in the Pacific.

## CONTEMPT OF CONGRESS

Abram Flaxer, president of the United Public Workers of America (Ind.), was given a two-month jail sentence and fined \$1,000 in federal court Oct. 16 for contempt of Congress in refusing to turn over a list of his organization's membership to the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee. He was convicted March 24. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 412).

Rhode Island author Harvey O'Connor was indicted by a federal grand jury Oct. 16 on charges of contempt of Congress for his refusal to answer questions before the Senate Permanent Investigations Subcommittee July 14. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 958). The jury described as pro-Communist several books written by O'Connor which it said were distributed in our information centers overseas.

## WARREN NOMINATION

Sen. Spessard L. Holland (D Fla.) said Oct. 19 Chief Justice Earl Warren should appear before the Senate Judiciary Committee when it considers his nomination at the time Congress reconvenes. His opinion was expressed in answer to letters from Floridians opposing Warren's nomination. He said, "I see no reason why Gov. Warren should not be required to appear and I intend to suggest that course to Sen. (William) Langer" (R N.D.), chairman of the committee.

## MAIL RATES

Chairman Frank Carlson (R Kan.) of the Senate Post Office and Civil Service Committee said Oct. 17 Congress should oppose any further "kidnapping" of mail rate-making authority by the Post Office Department. He said this before a meeting of the National Editorial Association in Chicago.

## MOROCCAN AIR BASES

Sens. Francis Case (R S.D.) and John C. Stennis (D Miss.) objected Oct. 16 to plans by the Air Force to construct the last two of five air bases in French Morocco. They said the chosen sites were unsuitable. The proposed bases are near Bolhaut and De El Jima. The Senators just completed an inspection tour of overseas bases.

## THUMBNAIL INDEX

Atomic Defense . . . . .	1274
Atomic Reactor . . . . .	1272
Balanced Budget ? . . . . .	1277
Benson . . . . .	1272
Burke Interview . . . . .	1278
Committees On Tour . . . . .	1277
Drought-Aid Plan . . . . .	1273
Eisenhower Press Conference . . .	1271
Eisenhower Tour . . . . .	1271
Fair Trade Ruling . . . . .	1265
Farm Tour . . . . .	1274
Federal Judiciary . . . . .	1263
Internal Revenue . . . . .	1276
Internal Security . . . . .	1276
Lobby Law In Court . . . . .	1265
Lobby Registrations . . . . .	1264
Logan Law . . . . .	1270
McCarthy Finances . . . . .	1271
Merchant Marine . . . . .	1274
New Jersey Election . . . . .	1269
Nixon Trip . . . . .	1277
Occupation Currency . . . . .	1274
Price Supports . . . . .	1273
Primary Dates . . . . .	1255
Radar "Espionage" . . . . .	1275
Sell TVA ? . . . . .	1271
Senate Election Percentages . . . .	1254
Senate Outlook . . . . .	1251
Social Security Taxes . . . . .	1277
State Roundup . . . . .	1255
Stockpile . . . . .	1275
Tax Loopholes . . . . .	1278
Townsend Plan . . . . .	1266
Un-American . . . . .	1274

## CQ Features

Committee Roundup . . . . .	1274
Congressional Briefs . . . . .	1278
Congressional Quotes . . . . .	1265
CQ Quiz . . . . .	iv
Executive Briefs . . . . .	1271
Political Notes . . . . .	1268
Story of the Week . . . . .	1251
Summary of the Week . . . . .	ii



## congressional quiz

1. Q--I've heard a lot recently about the granting of tax amortization certificates to firms to allow them to spread tax payments on new defense facilities over a five-year period. How many certificates approving of the special tax write-offs have been granted to U. S. companies?

A--From November, 1950, through Sept. 9, 1953, a total of 18,037 individual requests for amortizations were approved, according to the Office of Defense Mobilization. The total approved represents about 69 per cent of the approximately 26,000 requests. The program was begun as a result of a provision in the Revenue Act of 1950.

2. Q--How many of Uncle Sam's nieces and nephews are on his payroll?

A--According to the Joint Committee on Reduction of Non-Essential Federal Expenditures, 2,430,412 Americans were employed by the federal government as of Aug. 31, 1953. The Committee said this compared with 2,590,091 as of Aug. 31, 1952. The figures do not include many thousands of foreigners employed abroad.

3. Q--Which President held the first regular press conferences?

A--President Wilson, according to James E. Pollard's "The Presidents and the Press." Wilson arranged to see reporters in the White House twice a week because he believed in what he called "pitiless publicity" for public business. President Eisenhower's Oct. 21 press conference was his 17th since assuming office.

4. Q--Can the President and Vice President be inhabitants of the same state?

A--Yes, though there is a practical restriction on the possibility. Amendment XII of the Constitution states: "The electors shall meet ... and vote (for) President and Vice President, one of whom at least shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with themselves." No party has ever nominated candidates for both offices who lived in the same state. In the event of a close contest, one of the party's candidates could fail of election because he would be denied the electoral vote of his own state.

5. Q--Just how often do Members of Congress miss roll-call votes or fail to announce their positions on issues?

A--Only about one time in ten, according to a Congressional Quarterly survey of the 160 roll-call votes of the first session. The "average" Member either voted or announced his position 91.3 per cent of the time. The "average" Member actually voted -- either "yea" or "nay" -- on 87.4 per cent of all roll calls.

6. Q--Did Republicans or Democrats have higher scores for making their stands known?

A--Republican Members voted -- and announced positions -- slightly more often than Democrats did in the first session. Republicans averaged 89.1 per cent voting and 92.2 per cent over-all On-The-Record, while Democrats voted 85.6 per cent of the time, went On-The-Record on 90.4 per cent of all issues settled by roll call.

7. Q--It seems that a number of men have been appointed to U. S. Senate seats since the start of the 83rd Congress. How many vacancies have been filled this way?

A--Three, since the beginning of the session on Jan. 3. Another -- Sen. Thomas H. Kuchel (R Calif.) was sworn in Jan. 2 to take the place of then-Vice President-elect Richard M. Nixon (R). The other appointments to this Congress: Alton A. Lennon (D N.C.), sworn in July 15 in place of the late Willis Smith (D); Robert W. Upton (R N.H.), appointed Aug. 14 in place of the late Charles W. Tobey (R); Thomas A. Burke (D Ohio), appointed Oct. 12 in place of the late Robert A. Taft (R).

8. Q--How many judges make up the federal judiciary?

A--Three hundred and seven in the six federal court systems, excluding the Territorial Courts. The makeup: Supreme Court, nine; Courts of Appeals, 65; District Courts, 214; Customs Court, nine; Court of Claims, five; Court of Customs and Patent Appeals, five. Legislation on which Congress almost agreed in 1953 and probably will complete in 1954 would add from 29 to 36 judges.

9. Q--When were voting machines first used in America?

A--A mechanical vote tabulator similar to those now in use was first used in a Lockport, N. Y., election in 1892, according to George Stimpson's "Book About American Politics." They are now in widespread use in more than 25 states. The first patent obtained by Thomas A. Edison, in 1868, was for a voting machine.

NOTE: CQ Weekly Report pages on which additional data may be found: (2) 1231, (5) and (6) 1235, (7) 1088, 1244; CQ Almanac pages on which additional data may be found: (1) Vol. VI, 1950 pp. 574, 590.